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Brandt, Kosygin, Will Sign Treaty, Confer in Moscow

By John M. Goshko

PARIS, Aug. 9 (UPI)—Chancellor Willy Brandt and Soviet Premier Kosygin will have a long discussion when Mr. Brandt goes to Moscow this week for the signing of a West German-Soviet non-proliferation treaty, according to Bonn's chief spokesman, Konrad Ahlers.

'Kidnap' Call: S. Official Executed

Uruguay Radio Gets Unconfirmed Report

Malcolm W. Browne

NTSVIDEO, Uruguay, Aug. 9.—It was feared today that a kidnapping attempt was being made on the life of a U.S. police officer in Uruguay who was kidnapped nine days ago.

Mitche, 50, and the father of three children, is one of three U.S. police officers held by the Uruguayan government. The others are Claude L. An American agricultural expert who was working on contract for the Uruguayan government, and so Marcos Dias Gomes, secretary of the Brazilian Embassy here.

The Tupamaros have demanded the release of approximately 150 prisoners in exchange for the release of the three hostages. The Uruguayan government has refused to deal with the terrorists. Yesterday, the Uruguayan government announced that Mr. Mitche would be executed today at 10:00 Greenwich Mean Time.

Scores of Suspects Held. A large police manhunt in Uruguay has resulted in the arrest of scores of Tupamaros, including several of the leaders of the guerrillas. But the efforts failed to find the "big fish."

Afternoon, a local radio station received an anonymous phone call announcing that Mitche had been executed. The caller indicated that two other prisoners would also be executed if the government failed to release the remaining prisoners.

He discounted the authenticity of the call, but other qualified sources considered that it may be genuine. The Uruguayan police are now looking for messages sent to stations here.

Rome to Restrict Private Vehicles To Clear Streets for Buses, Taxis

ROME, Aug. 9 (UPI)—Thousands of Roman motorists will have a nasty surprise waiting for them when they return from vacation: a revolutionary traffic plan that clearly favors public transport at the expense of private cars.

The Via del Corso, one of the city's main arteries, will be closed to cars. Another key street, Via Nazionale, will admit only traffic in both directions. The plan, published in the newspapers today, also calls for the creation of more "pedestrian islands" such as the Piazza Venezia and the Piazza in which the Trevi Fountain is located. There neither cars nor buses are allowed.

City officials said that the new plan is designed to facilitate the entry and exit of buses which carry an estimated 500,000 passengers every day. Bus drivers have long been asking the city government to take steps of this kind.

The new regulations, scheduled to come into effect in October, are expected to encourage private motorists. Traffic in the crowded streets of the city center already is congested and parking is usually not to be found.

Cornfeld Begins IOS Proxy Fight

Predicting He Will Regain Control of His Empire

By Jonathan C. Randal

GENEVA, Aug. 9 (UPI)—Cornfeld, 49, a former chairman of Investors Overseas Services, today formally opened a proxy fight against the company's management, claiming ownership of the company.

In a news conference at his Geneva villa, Mr. Cornfeld revealed that he had carried out his threat to wage a proxy fight by sending a formal letter to IOS management demanding a special shareholders' meeting at the earliest practical time.

Had in blue jeans, an Oleg Cassini sports shirt and a black tie, the bearded under-50 told an informal news conference that he was not a "technical" investor but a "practical" one. "I've already got control of the company," he said.



QUIET ON THE CANAL—An Israeli soldier on the Suez Canal raises his steel helmet on a submachine gun over his trench position to test the cease-fire. There was no shot.

Kosygin, in Interview, Says Russia Strives to Promote World Détente

NEW DELHI, Aug. 9 (AP)—Soviet Premier Alexei Kosygin, in his first interview with a foreign journalist in 18 months, says the Soviet Union is striving to promote a détente in the world and eliminate armed conflicts such as those in Indochina and the Middle East.

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The interview, held in Moscow Friday, was published in Monday morning editions of the newspaper. Mr. Kosygin did not spell out details of the Soviet initiative, but he said, "We are undertaking these steps in the interests of peace."

Political Solutions. In general, Mr. Kosygin said, "A wide range of talks is being conducted between states or groups of states and in world organizations at present, in the hope that political rather than military solutions would be reached."

The premier summarized the Soviet goals in one sentence: "Our policy is to promote a détente in the world, to eliminate current armed conflicts and do our utmost to prevent the reappearance of conflicts between nations."

He then listed several specific world-problem areas where he said the Soviet Union was trying to bring about a détente. These included:

• Indochina: "We are trying to do everything possible to stop the aggressive war in Indochina, which was unleashed and which is being waged by American imperialism," he said.

Again, Mr. Kosygin did not elaborate on what the Soviet Union was doing specifically. But he said, "The Soviet Union supports a political solution of the problem, with strict respect for the rights of the peoples of Indochina to settle their affairs without foreign interference."

The Soviet premier added that

The United States stand remains the major obstacle to a settlement. He deplored what he said was President Nixon's recent rejection of "the just proposal to create a coalition government in Vietnam in any form."

The Middle East: Mr. Kosygin said the cease-fire would be "meaningful provided the Security Council resolution [of Nov. 22, 1967] is fully implemented."

From the very start, the Soviet Union supported a political settlement in the area, assuming nationally that this settlement would not provide benefits for the aggressors," he said.

Soviet West German treaty: "We attach considerable importance to this treaty, and hope that it will serve to improve our relations with F.R.G. (Federal Republic of Germany), and that it would strongly promote a détente in Europe," Mr. Kosygin said.

Complicated Conditions. "The understanding reached between the Soviet Union and the F.R.G. shows that even in the complicated conditions of international relations in Europe, a mutually acceptable decision could be found in the interests of consolidating peace on a bilateral, as well as a multilateral basis."

Strategic Arms Limitation Talks: "You are aware the Soviet Union and the United States (Continued on Page 2, Col. 5)

SAIGON, Aug. 9 (AP)—North Vietnamese and Viet Cong forces launched fresh assaults today against the "outer" defenses of Phnom Penh and stepped up their rocket, mortar and terror attacks across South Vietnam.

The U.S. command said 26 Communist troops and 12 Americans were killed and 52 Americans wounded in increased action in South Vietnam during the past 24 hours.

The American casualties included two killed and 35 wounded in rocket and mortar attacks. These were the heaviest U.S. losses from shelling attacks in more than two months, a command spokesman said.

In Cambodia, North Vietnamese and Viet Cong troops attacked nine different positions, two of them under defenses of Phnom Penh, ten miles to the north, and 18 miles to the south at the town of Saeng.

The heaviest blow apparently fell on Saeng, where fighting was continuing at last report. It marked the fourth time North Vietnamese and Viet Cong forces have attacked Saeng in the four-month Cambodian war.

Some Cambodian officers believe the Communist command is seeking to gain a firm foothold at Saeng, on the banks of the Bassac River, to launch attacks closer in to Phnom Penh.

Reinforcements Sent. Three battalions of U.S. trained Cambodian strike forces were quickly returned to defend Phnom Penh Friday after recapturing the town of Skoun, 40 miles northeast of the capital, which the North Vietnamese and Viet Cong had held for a week.

The New York Times's Iver Peterson reported that villagers from the town of Skoun said that Robert S. Anson, the American correspondent for Time magazine, had been kept unharmed by the Viet Cong captors there during the night following his capture Aug. 3, and was later led away to an enemy-controlled hamlet to the north.

However, a Cambodian military spokesman said yesterday that pressure on Phnom Penh was still low compared to late May and June when a major attack by large North Vietnamese and Viet Cong forces appeared imminent.

Meanwhile, South Vietnamese forces reported uncovering a regimental-size North Vietnamese base camp and training center on the northern Cambodian border.

The U.S. command announced there were 29 Communist rockets and mortar attacks across South Vietnam during the 24-hour period ending at 8 a.m. today, eight of which were against U.S. units or installations.

Israeli Warplanes Hit Guerrillas in Lebanon

1st Air Raid 'Retaliation'; Canal Quiet

JERUSALEM, Aug. 9 (Reuters).—Israel hit back at Arab commandos today, sending its jets in a retaliation raid over the cease-fire lines for the first time since the Middle East truce began at midnight Friday.

The raid, staged as the Israeli cabinet discussed its next step in the current peace moves, struck at targets in southern Lebanon.

Lebanon is not involved in the U.S. peace-seeking plan. An Israeli Army spokesman said the jets attacked guerrilla positions on the slopes of Mount Hermon after small arms and mortars were fired from Lebanese territory into the Israeli villages of Misgav Am and Kfar Giladi yesterday.

All the planes returned safely, the spokesman said. Jerusalem reported that not a single shot had been fired along the Suez Canal since the 90-day cease-fire came into effect.

A formation of three high-flying jets passed from south to north along the Suez Canal this morning, but Israeli military sources declined to say if aerial supervision of the cease-fire along the canal had started.

The sources also declined to say whether the aircraft were Israeli or Egyptian and would say only that "there was no shooting on the canal today and the situation there is routine."

Although the canal was peaceful, Israel said Arab guerrilla activity, elsewhere, has increased, highlighting the rejection by Arab commanders of the peace efforts, the Israeli spokesman said.

Observers here believe that today's air raids will not affect the working of the peace plan, since the guerrillas themselves have rejected it. But the air strike and the attacks which prompted it, he said, are clear that the Israeli-Egyptian cease-fire does not mean all fronts are quiet.

Since the cease-fire began, six Arab guerrillas have been killed and eight captured, and five Israelis were wounded in clashes on the occupied Syrian Golan Heights and in the southern Jordan valley.

Two Israelis were wounded and four guerrillas killed today in an encounter north of the Dead Sea and two guerrillas died yesterday on the Golan Heights, a military spokesman said. The eight prisoners were all captured in the encounter in the Golan area, where three Israelis were wounded in a separate incident.

Israel's ambassador to Washington, Lt. Gen. Yitzhak Rabin, attended today's cabinet meeting, believed devoted to the discussions under the auspices of the United Nations envoy Gunnar Jarring.

Gen. Rabin, who was summoned home for urgent consultations yesterday, also had separate talks with the prime minister, Mrs. Golda Meir, and Foreign Minister Abba Eban amid displeasure here that Mr. Jarring had omitted part of Israel's reply to the American proposals in a statement he made on Friday.

The part omitted was Israel's reference to its need for "secure and agreed borders." It was not believed that the omission would prove a major issue, but usually well informed sources thought Gen. Rabin would be asked to seek assurances on the subject from the United States.

El-Fatah Boasts Of Doubling Its Raids. By Eric Pace. AMMAN, Aug. 9 (UPI)—An information officer of el-Fatah, the strongest Arab commando group, (Continued on Page 2, Col. 4)



NO TRUCE HERE—Israeli soldiers stand guard over blindfolded Arab guerrillas captured this weekend after a four-hour battle near the Sea of Galilee. Six Arabs were killed and eight taken prisoner.

Jarring Hard at Work

UN Hurrying to Open Talks To Foil Guerrillas' Threat

By Sam Pope Brewer

UNITED NATIONS, N.Y., Aug. 9 (UPI)—Gunnar V. Jarring met yesterday with representatives of the United Arab Republic, Jordan and Israel to discuss key questions concerning his mission as the United Nations' mediator in the Middle East—the site of the talks, the starting date and the level of national representation.

These are all questions for the respective governments rather than for the UN to settle. Mr. Jarring is keeping in touch with the capitals through their delegations here.

Ambassador Abdullah el-Erian of the United Arab Republic, Muhammad H. el-Farra of Jordan and Yosef Tekoa of Israel called on Mr. Jarring at his request in that order yesterday.

Secretary-General U Thant expressed satisfaction with the newest developments. He told newsmen that this was a stage of "intensive discussion."

Reuters reported that Mr. Thant said the consultations had begun on a "hopeful note," but there was a feeling at UN headquarters that the 90 days of the present cease-fire agreement would seem all too short once substantive discussions began.

Reuters said the need for an early start to the talks seemed agreed by all three parties, but Israel was pressing for foreign ministers to represent the governments, while the Arabs would prefer—at least for the moment—that special negotiations be named. The early start of talks was hoped for under the threat of Palestinian guerrilla disruption of the cease-fire.

Regarding UN truce observance, Mr. Thant said that the picture would become clearer in a few days.

At present there are only 94 UN observers to watch both banks of the 101-mile Suez Canal. UN officials said that any large increase in the number of observers would require approval by the Security Council, but there seemed doubt at this point that the council would approve it.

The basic questions of who, when and where for the negotiations are still being considered by the three capitals concerned and none of those points has been settled. "Everything is still open as of this hour," Mr. Tekoa said after his meeting with Mr. Jarring. "This is a preliminary phase of talks on procedure."

Both he and Mr. el-Farra said all decisions were being made in (Continued on Page 2, Col. 3)

U.S. Used Promises, Threats To Persuade Israel to Yield

By Alfred Friendly

JERUSALEM, Aug. 9 (UPI)—The United States won Israel's agreement to the American peace initiative by the explicit promise of new and greatly increased military and political support coupled with the implicit threat of diminishing the aid level if Israel refused.

According to a high official whose account to The Washington Post can be relied on, the United States offered Israel "the possibility of a relationship much beyond anything that has existed before between the two of us, and not only in the military area but in the matter of political support as well."

Israel officials say the American diplomatic tactics toward both the Russian-Arab side and

Peruvian Plane Crashes Into Hill; 95 Thought Dead

LIMA, Aug. 9 (AP)—An aircraft of the Peruvian airline Lanza crashed into a hill shortly after takeoff from Cuzco today, and radio reports said one person survived out of the 96 people on board. Radio Cuzco said the plane crashed as it was beginning a flight to Lima.



Bernard Cornfeld

U.S. Used Promises, Threats To Persuade Israel to Yield

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of a military means for a political goal.

There was, to be sure, a military purpose—to equalize Egyptian strength against the increasingly dominating Israeli deep-penetration bombing, lest the country or at least the Russians' chosen instrument, President Gamal Abdel Nasser, collapse. But this was the lesser objective.

The major purpose, the political one, was to frighten Washington to such a degree as to induce it to force Israel to relieve the crisis by accepting the principle that the Soviet Union and its Arab clients hold uppermost: total withdrawal from the territories occupied in the six-day war.

In that major purpose, the Russian tactic has achieved considerable success. Israel has in fact receded from its position against withdrawal that it had rigidly clung to—in public pronouncements—for three years.

The consequences in the United States of the stepped-up Russian military intervention in Egypt were twofold. One was positive from Israel's point of view, the other quite the opposite.

● America recognized vividly that a new dimension of danger had been injected into the Middle East with the threat of an American-Soviet military confrontation. The American reaction was acceptance of the need for the immediate replenishing and improvement of Israel's supply of weapons.

● The second result was the one Russia intended. The United States was indeed dismayed by the prospective danger and at once demanded of Israel that it move to solve the tense crisis by relaxing its insistence on those of its peace terms that were apparently preventing a political negotiated settlement. Principally, it must recede from its refusal to agree to some "withdrawal" of its troops and dominion from the occupied territories.

It was at that point that the Israelis think the American tactics were brilliant.

First, the United States analyzed

the Russian position as not intending the destruction of Israel—however much to the contrary has been spoken and written here and in America—but aimed at getting a political solution to the Israel-Arab conflict. It is interesting to note that this is also the majority, although certainly not the unanimous, view in the Israeli government.

The deduction was that the Russians could be relied on to pressure the Arabs into making concessions toward getting another round of negotiations started.

The Americans at once put the heat on the Soviet Union with what the Israelis believe were some extraordinarily blunt and forceful words about the prospect of confrontation and the American position in such an event.

It is clear that the Soviet Union has made Egypt accept the American proposal—Mr. Nasser's long stay in Moscow suggests that it was a hard fight—even at the cost of open diplomatic war with Iraq and Algeria, something close to it with Syria and a sharp break with the Palestinian fedayeen. It is also a clear break from the Arab nations' pledge at Khartoum in 1967 of "no negotiations, no recognition, no peace."

In secretive Secretary of State William P. Rogers's plan, Egypt has also receded from an ironclad insistence of at least two years' standing not to enter negotiations for settlement without a prior commitment to "total withdrawal" by Israel.

At the same time, the United States took the Rogers plan first to Egypt and Jordan, correctly anticipating their acceptance and knowing that, once they did agree, it would be impossible for Israel not to.

Then, in its approaches to Israel, the State Department fixed on the proper psychological premise that whereas the government would bridge at pressure and might remain unmoved, it could not resist the lure of what it desperately needed: expensive modern weapons, in large supply, that it must have in the face of the Russian involvement.

As it was described here, the American approach was very soft, the promises concrete and the alternative, a pronounced loosening of the traditional guardian relationship with Israel, indicated only by indirection.

Israel, in bad financial straits because of the tremendous cost of the war on the Suez Canal, faced with steady heavy casualties, a war seemingly without end and, like that in Southeast Asia, one that neither side can win, was presented a choice that really was no choice.

Bomb-Shattered Suez Quiet On Second Day of Cease-Fire

By Raymond H. Anderson

SUEZ, U.A.R., Aug. 9 (UPI)—Egyptian troops in this war-shattered town were vigilant and wary today as the cease-fire with Israeli forces neared the end of its second day. No shooting incidents were reported.

Armed soldiers on duty near the Suez Canal, in steel helmets and with weapons at hand, were cautious about stepping into the open in view of Israeli troops dug into positions a few hundred yards away.

At 10:45 a.m., as a group of journalists arrived in Suez, three Israeli jets approached the canal at high altitude, leaving large white contrails in the cloudless sky. Several muffled reports were heard as the jets wheeled back toward the Sinai peninsula.

Egyptian Air Force officers here at first believe that the planes had intruded across the waterway and that the reports had been warning shots by Egyptian anti-aircraft guns.

Under the cease-fire agreement, reconnaissance aircraft are not to cross the waterway.

Later, however, a lieutenant-colonel in military intelligence reported that the Israeli planes had not flown beyond the Suez Canal.

"They were flying so high that it was difficult to be certain of their position," he said. "But we checked with the radar monitors and they told us that the jets turned back before reaching the canal."

The noises that sounded like anti-aircraft fire, he said, had been sonic booms from the jets.

Today's trip to the Suez combat zone was the first by journalists since the end of April, when the Israeli Air Force began intensive daily attacks against Egyptian positions along the full length of the 100-mile canal.

The result of the heavy bombing was strikingly evident. A rail and road causeway linking the town of Suez with Port Tewfik, beside the canal, had been shattered, the roadway demolished and the steel rails twisted and scattered.

Dozens of bomb craters, some 30 or 40 feet wide, pitted the causeway. Bulldozers had pushed dirt back into some of the craters to make a passable road to Port Tewfik.

"The last Israeli air raid here was four days ago," said an army lieutenant. "But delayed-action bombs were still exploding yesterday after the cease-fire had started."

Few civilians were in the wreckage-strewn streets. Virtually all of

Pravda Calls Truce Step To Real Peace

Sees Difficult Road To Solve All Problems

By Bernard Gwertzman

MOSCOW, Aug. 9 (UPI)—The Soviet Union said today that the Egyptian-Israeli cease-fire was "an important first step" toward a lasting Middle East settlement.

Moscow affirmed that such a settlement must be based on the Nov. 22, 1967, Security Council resolution, which it called "the only possible basis" for a solution of the conflict.

It stressed that the resolution requires the withdrawal of Israeli forces from all occupied Arab territory and Arab recognition of Israel's sovereignty.

In the first authoritative Soviet comment since the cease-fire went into effect, Pravda, the Communist party newspaper, said that there now exists "real possibilities for a settlement."

But, in a signed editorial, Pravda warned that "a difficult road will have to be traveled" before all problems are solved.

Alluding to the opposition to a political settlement voiced by Iraq, Syria, Algeria and most Palestinian groups, Pravda said that both "substantive and artificially created obstacles" must be overcome.

In the Soviet view, the objections raised to current peace efforts from the Arab camp are "irrational" and self-defeating to the Arab cause. Thus, in Russian jargon, they are "artificial."

Yesterday, the Soviet press and radio prominently reported the news of the cease-fire, indicating implicit Soviet support. Today, Pravda, which contained a news analysis as well as the editorial, explicitly stated the Soviet backing to the participation of Egypt and Jordan in the American-initiated efforts.

But as usual, the American role was virtually ignored, with credit being given in the editorial to Egypt for the "peaceful initiative."

Pravda, reflecting Soviet concern that opportunities not be wasted, said that "the matter at hand is to take advantage of the possibilities and to move along the road from a temporary cease-fire to a stable peace, and to fulfill the Security Council's November resolution fully and without reservations."

The stress on "without reservations" was an indirect reminder to the United States and Israel that Moscow will continue to support the Arab demand for complete Israeli withdrawal as a precondition for settlement.

Some Jordanians suggested that the guerrilla's accounts were being exaggerated to shore up Palestinian morale. The commandos have been feeding among themselves lately and have been pained to see world attention shift from their leaders to the diplomats now seeking a Middle East settlement.

Throughout the day, there were reports of friction and minor clashes here between commando groups that are for and against the stand of Egypt. Unexplained small arms fire crackled among the hills.

Story of 2 Fights

Reuters reported that commando organizations clashed twice in Amman today.

Several commandos were killed in the incidents, which occurred as the central committee of the Palestine Liberation Organization met in emergency session to discuss the dispute.

Two organizations were involved in the fighting at the Wadwat refugee camp—a main center of commando 111 organizations—and at el-Nasr.

Several commandos did not interfere in the clashes, the Popular Front for the Liberation of Palestine—Egypt's stand on the peace plan—and the Arab Palestine Organization.

The APO, together with another commando group, the action organization for the Liberation of Palestine, had defended Egyptian president Gamal Abdel Nasser's move as a legitimate tactic.

At the Popular Front headquarters, perishing commandos were hustling to and fro, carrying arms and ammunition.

At el-Fatih headquarters workers were digging what seemed to be an air-raid shelter while Wadie assessed last night's action.

He said that on the night the cease-fire began el-Fatih had mounted 20 raids, and that the total reached more than 30 last night.

In one guerrilla attack today, men from el-Fatih and a smaller group, the Popular Struggle Front, were said to have been fighting Israelis for more than six hours.

An el-Fatih communiqué said the commandos had waged a "fierce battle" against Israeli troops between Maghla and Suwaydan on the Jordan River's West Bank. At least 20 Israelis were reported killed or wounded in the fighting, which was said to have begun when commandos ambushed an Israeli patrol at 5:30 a.m. One guerrilla was reported wounded.

Under the new rules, combat soldiers—most of whom are draftees—must spend their full one-year tour of duty in Vietnam in front-line units.



SLUGGER—Japanese Foreign Minister Kiichi Aichi hits his second single of the game while U.S. Ambassador to Japan Armin H. Meyer (left) umpires during a goodwill softball game Saturday afternoon in Tokyo between the Japanese Foreign Ministry and the U.S. Embassy. The game was played to a diplomatic 8-to-3 tie.

Israeli Jets Hit Guerrillas; Canal Is Calm

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claimed today that its men had waged 30 attacks against targets in Israel last night, more than twice the average nightly number.

"We don't care about the cease-fire, we care about destroying the enemy," said the spokesman, reaffirming the commandos' intention to continue and increase their raids in defiance of the Arab-Israeli truce.

The officer, who is known as Wadie, was interviewed at el-Fatih's drab headquarters here in Jordan's capital. Officials of other commando groups also claimed that the fedayeen, as they are known here, were making good on their promise to "escalate" guerrilla operations in the event of a cease-fire.

These assertions were not confirmed by early reports from Israel.

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Under the new rules, combat soldiers—most of whom are draftees—must spend their full one-year tour of duty in Vietnam in front-line units.

Informants, including field commanders and re-enlistment officers, said the policy was changed because substantial numbers of combat soldiers were re-enlisting to get out of combat. At the same time, the normal attrition rate, averaging so far this year 15 killed and 106 wounded a day, plus normal troop rotations from Vietnam, were eroding fighting strength faster than replacements could fill the ranks.

U.S. Issues Orders on What To Say About Cambodia Raids

By James P. Sterba

SAIGON, Aug. 9 (UPI)—The United States Military Command here has issued a set of instructions to all top unit commanders on what to say when asked about American air operations in Cambodia.

The instructions were issued after American reporters in Cambodia said they witnessed U.S. Air Force jets bombing flying cross air support missions for Cambodian troops fighting the Communists.

Secretary of Defense Melvin R. Laird has insisted that U.S. pilots are flying only interdiction missions—that is, bombing strikes against enemy infiltration routes designed to block the flow of men and materials to the battlefields.

The classified instructions were issued two days ago under a cover sheet marked "confidential." In them, commanders are ordered not to make any statements other than the following:

"The United States policy on air operations in Cambodia is to conduct operations to interdict enemy supply routes, and to destroy personnel and equipment in the rear of the enemy. U.S. commanders, such operations will have an ancillary effect that directly benefits the present government in Cambodia, but the reason for carrying on air activities in Cambodia is the interdiction of supplies, material and personnel in order to protect Americans in Vietnam, the Vietnamization program, to enhance continuing American withdrawals and to reduce American casualties."

The instructions also warned: "Public statements will not go beyond the above directly or by allusion, nor will specific details on any mission or numbers of missions be discussed."

Yesterday, at the afternoon military briefing, the U.S. military spokesman refused to say whether close support missions for the Cambodians were being flown by Americans. Rather, he simply read the policy statement.

129 Degrees in Sardinia

CAGLIARI, Sardinia, Aug. 9 (AP)—The mercury hit a sizzling 129 degrees in central Sardinia yesterday as an August heat wave washed across all Italy. Temperatures reached into the 100s in much of southern Italy and rose to 103 in Rome.

"I have seen atrocities committed in China that are almost unbelievable," Mr. Watt said. "I have seen people beaten to a terrible degree and then left off and executed, and I have witnessed young girls tied to the front of trucks and killed."

Mr. Watt told a news conference at London's Heathrow Airport that he was arrested in reprisal for helping at the British legation in Peking after Red Guards sacked it.

He said that his trial was held before "thousands of yelling Chinese, who howled even louder after the sentence because they wanted it longer."

"As I was brought out and did a war dance in front of me, spitting at me all the time," he said. "Soldiers kept prodding me with their rifles and I fell down. Each time I looked up to see what was happening the judge grabbed me by the hair and pulled my head down spitting and shouting: 'Bow to the masses.'"

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Chichester-Clark Returns To Ulster Amid Party Crisis

BELFAST, Aug. 9 (UPI)—Prime Minister James Chichester-Clark flew back from a vacation in Spain today and was greeted by a terrorist explosion in his parliamentary constituency.

Police said a bomb badly damaged an electricity substation at Magheraffelt in South Derry, Chichester-Clark's electoral constituency. Two policemen nearby narrowly escaped injury.

The blast brought to four the number of explosions in the past 36 hours. Police and British troops patrolled to guard against civil disturbances. Dozens of soldiers were injured in seven nights of rioting in Belfast and Londonderry last week.

Mr. Chichester-Clark, looking tanned and fit, refused comment on the crisis facing his government but said he was "always optimistic."

Mr. Chichester-Clark, a former minister of agriculture, faced a challenge within his ruling party led by another former agriculture minister, Harry West.

Political sources said that Mr. West and William Craig, former home affairs minister, planned to take advantage of grass-roots dissatisfaction to try to oust Mr. Chichester-Clark.

"He could fall within a week," Mr. West said today. "He's a nice fellow, but most people at the grass-roots level are absolutely incensed over the way the province is being run."

Mr. Chichester-Clark faces a revolt by right-wing backbenchers who want stern action taken against Roman Catholic rioters.

The biggest challenge to Mr. Chichester-Clark will come at a special meeting of the Ulster Unionist Council, which demanded a meeting with him as soon as he returned from vacation.

Political sources said that Mr. West and Mr. Craig have gained control of this council, an influential body in government politics.

Mr. Chichester-Clark also faces votes of no confidence during a meeting of his constituency supporters in Londonderry tomorrow.

The prime minister has a majority of five seats in the 52-seat provincial Parliament. The loss of only a few backbenchers could bring down his government.

Meanwhile, jeeps carrying police and troops patrolled an area near a customs post at Killeen on the main Belfast-to-Dublin road where a bomb exploded today, seriously damaging the building. There were no injuries.

In the Republic of Eire, border police searched cars and conducted sweeps through fields looking for explosives. There was no indication whether any were found.

BEIRUT, Aug. 9 (Reuters)—The 3,500-man U.S. Defense Regiment was modified yesterday to take over some patrol duties from British troops.

(Continued from Page 1)

thought, Mr. Anders said, and will include the opposition Christian Democrats, who have been highly critical of the negotiations with the Russians.

Since the treaty was initiated, the Christian Democrats have been generally reserved in their comments. The most hostile statement came from former Chancellor Kurt Georg Kiesinger, who said he was opposed to signing the treaty until there had been satisfactory securing of West Germany's ties to West Berlin.

More typical, however, was the reaction of Franz-Josef Strauss, leader of the Christian Democrats in Bavaria, and previously the most vociferous critic of Mr. Brandt's Eastern policy. He characterized unofficial reports of the treaty's contents as "a cause neither for alarm nor jubilation" and said he would reserve a final opinion until he had seen the actual treaty text.

France Hails Pact

PARIS, Aug. 9 (UPI)—The French government said the Soviet-West German non-aggression treaty "constitutes an important step on the way to a détente" between East and West.

The government said in a statement that the pact was "in line with the policy that the French government has not ceased advocating."

Berlin Mayor's Support

BERLIN, Aug. 9 (UPI)—Mayor Klaus Schöke of West Berlin threw his full support today behind the non-aggression treaty, but he demanded a "satisfactory settlement" for this isolated and divided city.

Mr. Schöke cited three points where he said the Soviet Union and East Germany "must show good will to meet the spirit of the non-aggression pact." They were: ● West Berliners must be permitted to cross into East Berlin for visits to friends and relatives.

GI Deserter in Sweden Sets Himself on Fire

UPPSALA, Sweden, Aug. 9 (AP)—A 26-year-old U.S. Army deserter, who stumbled from a house with his clothes afire yesterday, was in serious condition in a hospital today with burns covering 60 percent of his body.

Police said he had set himself ablaze. As is customary in such cases here, they withheld his identity. Fellow American deserters said they knew nothing about the case.

Israel Hints It Got 4 U.S. Guarantees

By Tom Lambert

JERUSALEM, Aug. 9—Although neither American nor Israeli officials will define or comment on them, the Nixon administration seems to have offered Israel at least the following guarantees to induce it to accept the United States' latest peace-seeking proposal:

● That there would be no cease-fire with Egypt until Israel was satisfied with its proposed terms and further satisfied that the Egyptians and Russians would not renege or rearm their units in the Suez Canal area while the agreement is in effect;

● That Israel need not pull back its forces from the Arab lands it now occupies until a peace treaty with the Arabs is signed, and that it need not withdraw them from every foot of those lands;

● That the United States will not retreat from the Middle East if a peace treaty is achieved, but will maintain a balance of power with the Soviet Union in this region;

● That Israel will be sold or given the weapons it needs if the peace effort collapses.

To date, none of those conditions has been made public. But there have been sufficient hints of their content in Israeli officials' speeches and remarks and in presumably inspired Israeli newspaper "leaks" to project the four points listed above.

In addition, given the Israeli initial distaste for the American proposal and their conditional acceptance of it, it seems safe to assume that the Nixon administration also has guaranteed Israel it will back as far as possible the Israeli positions taken during negotiations expected to get under way soon.

None to Arabs

There is no indication here that the Nixon administration extended any guarantee to Egypt and Jordan. These is speculation that the United States has exchanged guarantees with the Russians in connection with the American proposal—that the U.S. will not deliver any weapons to Israel if the Russians will not send any to Egypt while the cease-fire and expected peace talks are under way.

American guarantees to Israel appear to have been extended in a July 28 letter from President Nixon to Prime Minister Golda Meir, and in later meetings between American and Israeli officials here, in Tel Aviv and in Washington.

The United States and Israel seem to have agreed to keep the guarantees secret, and to have agreed that Israeli officials can mention or hint at their existence without elaborating upon them.

Thus, without defining them, Mrs. Meir, Defense Minister Moshe Dayan and Deputy Prime Minister Yigal Alon have mentioned those guarantees vaguely under various descriptions—obligations, assurances, clarifications—in explaining Israel's acceptance of the American proposal.

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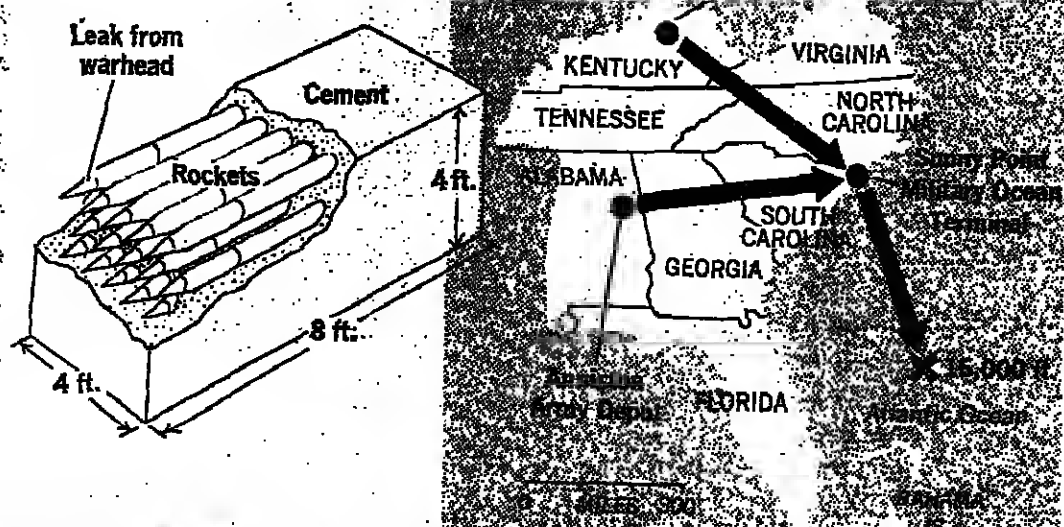
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AMSTERDAM	20	68
ANKARA	20	68
ATHENS	20	68
BEIRUT	27	81
BELGRADE	28	82
BOMBAY	27	81
BRUSSELS	20	68
CARACAS	27	81
COPENHAGEN	18	64
COSTA MESA	27	81
DUBLIN	17	63
FLORENCE	19	66
HAMBURG	18	64
HONG KONG	27	81
LOS ANGELES	20	68
LONDON	18	64
MADRID	27	81
MILAN	18	64
MOSCOW	27	81
NEW YORK	20	68
PARIS	21	70
PRAGUE	20	68
ROME	20	68
ST. LOUIS	27	81
STOCKHOLM	20	68
TOKYO	27	81
VIENNA	20	68
WASHINGTON	27	81
ZURICH	19	66

Return
Party

Despite widespread protests, the Army is going ahead with plans to transport nerve gas from two Army depots through the South for eventual burial 16,000 feet beneath the sea (map above). As the diagram shows, the gas is carried in the warheads of rockets encased in concrete coffins, with 30 rockets to each coffin. With the revelation that some of the warheads have been leaking gas into the coffins, considerable tension has surrounded the project.

'We Look Like Jackasses'

Gas Between Devil and Deep Blue

By Stuart Auerbach

WASHINGTON, Aug. 9 (WP)—lost people—the Army included—agree that the plan to dump 68 tons of deadly nerve gas 16,000 feet deep in the ocean is the best of all possible evils.

"Sure we look like jackasses," said Brig. Gen. William W. Stone, who had the job last week of explaining the Army's decision to unhappy congressmen.

"But what else could we do? This is the stuff that got caught in the transition."

New Ecology Movement
By "transition," Gen. Stone means the new ecology movement, but now considers the ocean as an important natural resource, not a dumping ground.

The Army said yesterday that the 600-mile rail trip from Anniston, Ala., and Blue Grass, Ky., will start tomorrow. The loading of 305 concrete vaults at Anniston was completed Friday, the Army said, but loading the 113 vaults at Blue Grass will not be finished until today.

As the Army prepared for the move, United Nations Secretary-General U Thant said the sea dump would violate both a UN resolution and a Geneva convention—a charge State Department officials quickly denied.

Since World War II at least, the ocean depths have been considered the perfect place to dispose of unwanted munitions. In the early days of the nuclear age, the Atomic Energy Commission dumped radioactive wastes in the same spot in the ocean—283 miles east of Cape Kennedy, Fla.—where the nerve gas will be sunk.

The Army devised its CHASE Plan (Cut Hostile Sink 'Em) in 1968 to get rid of unwanted munitions, including poison gases. In its first operation, the Army sank 2,000 tons of mustard gas packed aboard the SS William Ralston, which was towed out to sea.

10 Operations Since
There have been ten CHASE operations since then, only three of which involved chemical weapons.

The 12,540 rockets, each filled with enough colorless, odorless nerve gas to kill within minutes everything within a quarter of a mile, could not be disposed of any other way.

"A sea dump was the standard way, and that's what we had in mind" when the rockets were built between 1962 and 1968, said Gen. Stone, the Army's director of chemical and nuclear operations.

But things will be different in the future, Army officials assured Congress last week. The new generation of chemical weapons can be safely and easily dismantled without endangering either lives or the environment, Gen. Stone said.

Many of them will be binary weapons—with two chemicals that are harmless as long as they are kept apart but become deadly when they are mixed.

The Army's problems with this batch of the nerve gas—known chemically as Sarin but given the code name of GB—started about two years ago when the rockets were encased in steel and concrete "coffins" to make sure they would sink to the bottom of the sea.

Each 64-ton "coffin"—three feet wide, four feet deep and almost eight feet long—contains 30 rockets embedded in concrete. Steel plates a quarter-inch thick were wrapped around the concrete.

19 Pounds of Propellant
Besides the nerve gas warhead, each M-55 rocket consists of 19 pounds of propellant, designed to shoot them from the wings of jet planes against enemy troops, and a two-pound booster charge to spread the gas.

It is these explosives that now present the great danger. "These explosives are deteriorating, and one group of experts said it could not guarantee the rockets' stability past Aug. 1—a date some congressmen disputed."



HANDLING WITH CARE—Workers at the Anniston, Ala., Army depot load "coffins" of nerve gas rockets aboard freight cars for shipment to the North Carolina coast. The gas will then be placed in a ship to be sunk in the Atlantic Ocean, off the Florida coast.

Nerve Gas: Human Wave Attacks By China Spurred Hunt for Weapon

WASHINGTON, Aug. 9 (NYT)—When American ground forces in Korea were overwhelmed by Chinese Communist human wave attacks near the Yalu River almost two decades ago, Pentagon policy-makers realized that the situation had forced a challenge upon them: Find a way to stop mass infantry attacks.

Automatic weapons, massed artillery and napalm were effective, but combined they could not produce the body counts necessary to halt the thundering advance of hundreds of thousands of determined men.

For a solution, the Army dug into captured Nazi chemical warfare documents describing Sarin, a nerve gas so lethal that a few pounds could kill thousands of people in minutes if the deadly material were dispersed effectively. One ten-thousandth of an ounce in the lungs can kill.

By the mid-nineteen-fifties, the Army was manufacturing thousands of gallons of Sarin, which it code-named GB.

ing the "coffins" either in salt mines or in lakes. This idea was rejected by both the Army and a committee of the National Academy of Science.

"Burying the 'coffins' is inadvisable in our view," the committee wrote, "because they would probably retain their toxic contents long after the records of their disposition have been lost."

That left the Army with only one other possibility besides the sea dump—neutralizing the deadly gas in a gigantic nuclear blast. This was the unanimous recommendation of the scientific consultants.

AEC experts at the Lawrence Radiation Laboratory in Nevada concluded last September that they could do the job with an underground blast of a 100-kiloton bomb—equivalent to 100,000 tons of TNT—and five times the size of the Hiroshima atom bomb.

The AEC commissioners, in a closed meeting last October, decided against having anything to do with destroying the nerve gas because it would be bad public relations.

The AEC refusal left the Army with the deep-sea dump. Army experts calculated that the deep-sea dump is the cheapest (\$706,000 to sink \$1.6 million worth of rockets) and fastest way to get rid of the poison gas.

And the water there will neutralize the poison through a chemical reaction known as hydrolysis. The nerve gas will react with the saltwater to form two harmless

Pueblo Aide Heaps Guilt On Skipper

Denies Assertions In Bucher's Book

By Paul Houston

SAN DIEGO, Calif., Aug. 9.—Explosives which could have been used to scuttle the USS Pueblo or destroy secret material were not loaded on board because the skipper, Comdr. Lloyd M. Bucher, was "out on the town," the ship's second in command has charged.

Lt. Edward R. Murphy, the Pueblo's former executive officer, says the incident occurred in January, 1968, the night before the intelligence-gathering ship left Japan and cruised into the grasp of North Korea.

Before the enemy stormed on board, the crew was able to burn or throw overboard only a small amount of secret data.

Mr. Murphy, who has resigned his Navy commission, made this and other bitter charges against Comdr. Bucher in an interview on the U.S. publication date of the skipper's book, "Bucher: My Story."

Comdr. Bucher, on leave from the Navy post-graduate school at Monterey, Calif., to promote his book, could not be reached for comment. In the book, he accused Mr. Murphy of, among other things, "a total lapse of initiative."

A Book of His Own
Mr. Murphy is completing a book of his own about the Pueblo affair entitled "Second in Command."

Comdr. Bucher's attorney, Miles Harvey, says most of the Murphy charges are untrue and he doesn't have information on the others. He adds that none of the charges was made by Mr. Murphy at an admiral's court of inquiry, where Mr. Murphy had the opportunity to make them.

In the interview, Mr. Murphy depicted Comdr. Bucher as a "Captain Quack" who was so frustrated at his failure to receive an under-sea command he tried to turn the crew's Pueblo into "Bucher's magic submarine."

Mr. Murphy termed Comdr. Bucher's account of the seizure "fabricated." He said that while the Pueblo crew was in captivity, "Bucher was trying to implant in our minds the Bucher story."

The real story, said Mr. Murphy, is that the Pueblo perhaps could have avoided capture and the death of crew member if Comdr. Bucher had:

• Disengaged from enemy torpedo boats and moved farther out to sea rather than taking oceanographic research.

• Followed combat procedures recommended by a fleet training team at San Diego rather than treated confusing ones of his own.

• Considered "the age-old Asian problem of saving face and not made a 'rather arrogant flag hoist to the North Koreans' after the Pueblo had been surrounded.

"We Are Leaving"
The flag hoist said, in effect, "Thank you for your consideration, we are leaving the area."

Mr. Murphy accused Comdr. Bucher of making Chief Warrant Officer Gene Lacy the scapegoat in the death of crew member Wayne Hodges.

Mr. Murphy said Comdr. Bucher felt Captain Hodges was killed because the ship was stopped as it eased out to sea when heavy fire began.

Mr. Murphy noted that Comdr. Bucher wrote in his book that CWO Lacy, in Comdr. Bucher's presence, had signaled "all stop" to the engine room and "robbed me (Comdr. Bucher) of the last vestige of support in my efforts to save the mission."

Mr. Murphy claimed CWO Lacy's version is that "the ship was stopped by the captain's order. If he (Comdr. Bucher) didn't want the ship stopped, all he'd have had to do was walk over to the annunciator and signal 'Ahead.'"

Mr. Murphy said that the night before the Pueblo set sail from Yokosuka, Japan, he informed Comdr. Bucher and the ship's operations officer that T-NT had been found to scuttle the ship in an emergency.

"But they stayed out on the town that night and just did not get it on board," Mr. Murphy said. "We found this out after the ship was under way."

"Wrap All Lettuce"
Mr. Murphy identified Comdr. Bucher's "Quee-type idiosyncrasies" as "having to dip all the eggs in paraffin and wrap all the lettuce."

He said that Comdr. Bucher, in writing the Pueblo's manual of regulations, organized the vessel like a submarine rather than a surface ship "and it sure played a lot of havoc."

Mr. Murphy, a Christian Scientist and a teetotaler and non-smoker, complained that the manual omitted customary prohibitions against drinking and gambling on board which Mr. Murphy implied took place.

He said he and Comdr. Bucher clashed frequently over their differing personal habits.

"He became personally affronted that I had refused his offer for a drink or a cigar or a cigarette or whatever."

In responding to the charges, Mr. Harvey, Comdr. Bucher's attorney, said the Pueblo crew indicated in court testimony "they absolutely adored the man. I believe Mr. Murphy finds himself in a very small minority of one."

Navy Secretary John H. Chafee overruled the board of inquiry which recommended courts-martial for Comdr. Bucher and Lt. Stephen R. Harris, the intelligence officer of the Pueblo, and a letter of reprimand for Mr. Murphy. The three were given land assignments instead.

Capt. Medina's Hometown Has Fiesta for Him

MONTEREY, Calif., Aug. 9 (AP)—Capt. Ernest Medina, charged with responsibility for the alleged My Lai massacre, came home yesterday to a warm welcome from old friends and schoolmates who filled the streets during a fiesta to raise money for his defense.

"I can only tell you I neither ordered a massacre, nor did I see one," he told nearly 2,500 townspeople at a street festival. "My family and I will continue to depend on the truth and with God's help, truth will prevail."

A few minutes earlier, Capt. Medina, flanked by two attractive fiesta princesses, rode in an open car in a small parade through the business district. He was guest of honor at the annual Mexican-American fiesta, where he came to ask his friends to help with his defense. They made a gift of \$3,000 to the defense fund, and expected to add another \$2,000 with half the proceeds from the fiesta.

Both rulings, which can be appealed in the courts, are likely to

contribute to the controversy caused by increased demands for air time by political parties and other public groups. The decisions could also provide an extra impetus for congressional legislation requiring television and radio stations to provide a "reasonable amount of public time" to "authorized" House or Senate representatives "to present the views of the Senate and the House . . . on issues of public importance."

In his dissent, commissioner Nicholas Johnson said that current television practices are "fantastically skewed" toward commercial advertisers, and declared:

"The ability to purchase time, at the going commercial rates, is perhaps the only remaining opportunity many Americans have for electronic speech. The First Amendment [of the Constitution] was not enacted to sanctify the views of the corporate owners of the mass media."

The major issue posed by the complaint and the proposal from the Democratic National Committee was expansion of the FCC's long-standing "fairness doctrine." That concept requires radio and television stations to present "conflicting viewpoints" in discussions of controversial subjects.

But the fairness doctrine clearly leaves the station owners (or the networks) the final responsibility for determining what controversial issues should be discussed and what constitutes "fair" treatment.

Although the station's decisions can be appealed to the FCC, there is no rule demanding a station to give equal program time to opposing sides on any issue.

Fans Mob Armstrong, Halt Glider Flight
GERSFELD, West Germany, Aug. 9 (AP)—Thousands of West German airplane seekers yesterday forced U.S. astronaut Neil Armstrong to forgo a scheduled glider flight during the 50th anniversary celebration of German competitive soaring.

An estimated 10,000 admirers at Wasserkuppe International Gliding School here blocked the path of Mr. Armstrong, the first man to walk on the moon, as he tried to walk from a glider museum to the crest he was to pilot. Mr. Armstrong is a 10-year veteran of glider flying.

New Post for Borman
WASHINGTON, Aug. 9 (Reuters). President Nixon has appointed former astronaut Frank Borman as his special representative to seek the release of U.S. servicemen held prisoner by North Vietnam and the Viet Cong.

Arrests at Rock Festival
JACKSON, Miss., Aug. 9 (AP)—A total of 100 arrests, mostly on drug charges, have been made so far at the Goose Lake rock festival, attended by an estimated 200,000 youngsters, county Sheriff Charles Southworth reported yesterday. The festival, which began Friday, was scheduled to last three days.

FCC Bars Forcing Networks To Sell Time on Public Issues

By Robert J. Samuelson

WASHINGTON, Aug. 9 (WP)—The Federal Communications Commission has stepped back from the suggestion that political parties—and other "responsible entities" that want to speak out on public issues—should have the right to purchase air time on television and radio.

In two 6-to-1 decisions, the FCC Thursday rejected proposals by the Democratic National Committee and the Business Executives Move for Vietnam peace (BEMV).

At the same time, the FCC said that broadcasters "may not arbitrarily refuse" to sell political parties air time to appeal for contributions. The commission accepted the Democratic National Committee's contention that mass media advertising is needed to limit the dominance of large contributors and develop "the widest possible financial support for political parties."

In its decision, the commission leaves networks or station owners the power to distinguish between appeals for funds and commentary on "public issues."

Both rulings, which can be appealed in the courts, are likely to

contribute to the controversy caused by increased demands for air time by political parties and other public groups. The decisions could also provide an extra impetus for congressional legislation requiring television and radio stations to provide a "reasonable amount of public time" to "authorized" House or Senate representatives "to present the views of the Senate and the House . . . on issues of public importance."

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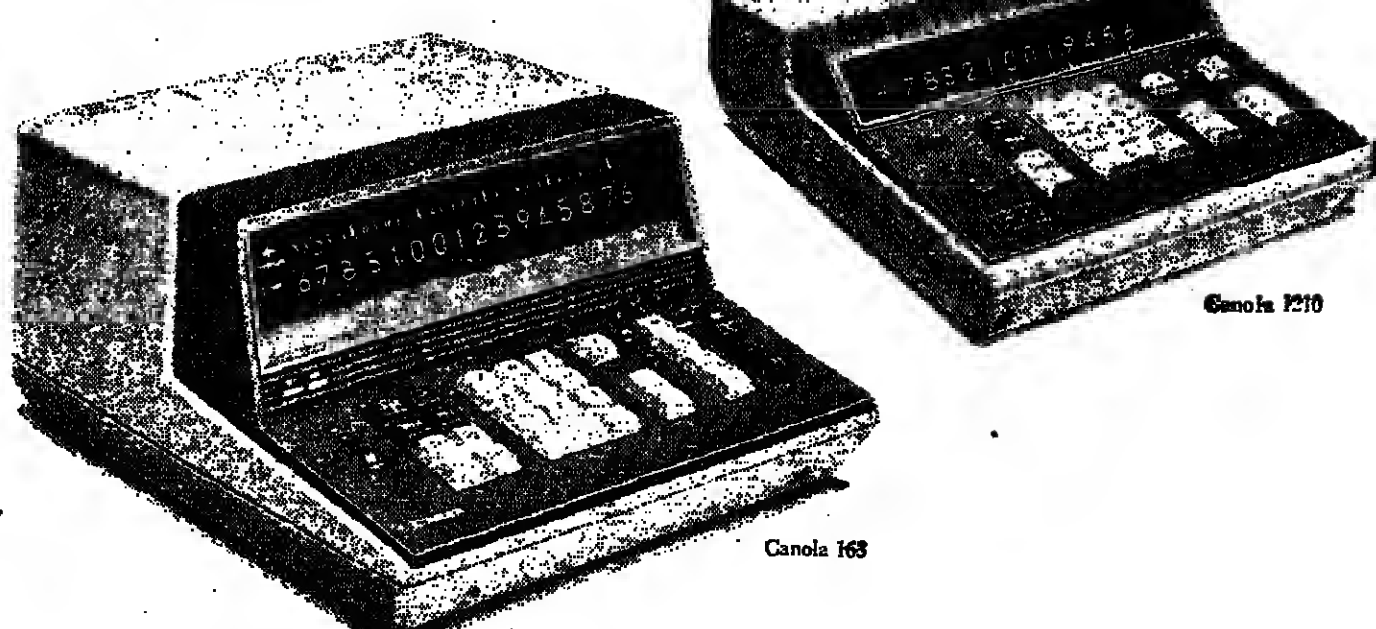
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Joint British-French A-Force Seen 'Inevitable' in 5 Years

By Drew Middleton

LONDON, Aug. 9 (NYT).—An authoritative defense source here said the creation of a joint British-French nuclear force as "inevitable" within approximately the next five years.

French officials emphasize, however, that France built an independent nuclear force at heavy cost because its government believed that France, and France alone, was responsible for its security.

Besides, one Frenchman said: "What could the British offer us now? We are drawing well ahead."

Turkey Cuts Value of Lira By 40 Percent

ANKARA, Aug. 9 (AP).—The Turkish government tonight announced a devaluation of 40 percent in the Turkish lira.

The official exchange rate was dropped from nine liras to one dollar to 15 to one dollar.

The action is effective as of midnight.

The government said it devalued in order to increase Turkish exports.

Turkey has been carrying a multiple exchange rate for some time, giving tourists 12 Turkish liras for one dollar. The same rate was given to Turkish workers abroad sending hard currency back to Turkey.

Turkey had been making Turkish tourists leaving the country pay hard currency at the rate of 135 liras to the dollar.

Foreign economists have been urging Turkey to devalue for some time. The decision was taken at a cabinet meeting which began Friday evening and lasted until early yesterday morning.

Higher Prices for Crops

The devaluation announcement was coupled with announcements of higher government support prices for various export crops, and many farmers will benefit.

In addition to the devaluation decision the Turkish government announced a general reduction of 50 percent in the deposit interest rate when ordering goods from abroad.

The 25 percent import tax was reduced to 10 percent.

The announcement also said measures will be taken to speed up transfers of hard currency for imports, which have been running delays of up to nearly a year.

Czechs Free 21 Americans Who Strayed

ZWIESEL, Germany, Aug. 9 (AP).—Czechoslovak officials released 21 Americans and three West Germans today, 12 hours after they inadvertently crossed into Czechoslovakia.

West German police said the group of 20 American teen-agers, their 30-year-old guide from Denver and three young West Germans was handed over to German officials at 4:15 a.m. near fourth in Waid, south of the Bavarian city of Hof and close to the spot where they strayed over the border.

Back in Germany, they were picked up by their touring bus and taken to Schwandorf, about 50 miles northeast of Zwiesel, where the language students, mainly from Denver and St. Paul, Minn., live with German families as part of an exchange program.

Questioned at Border

Mrs. Adolf Parno, who picked up the youths when they returned from Czechoslovakia, said that the incident occurred at about 4 p.m. yesterday.

Czechoslovak guards questioned the group just behind the border. "It is not true what some people reported that they were taken to Pilsen, further to the east of the border," she said.

Police said that they received notice from the Czechoslovaks at about 1:30 a.m. that the group would be released.

London Airport's Air-Gun Sniper Hurts Bus Driver

LONDON, Aug. 9 (AP).—A sniper fired air-gun pellets into the windshield of a bus carrying airline passengers to London Airport yesterday. The driver was cut on his face and his broken glass but continued the trip.

No passengers were injured. All arrived on time to catch their scheduled flights.

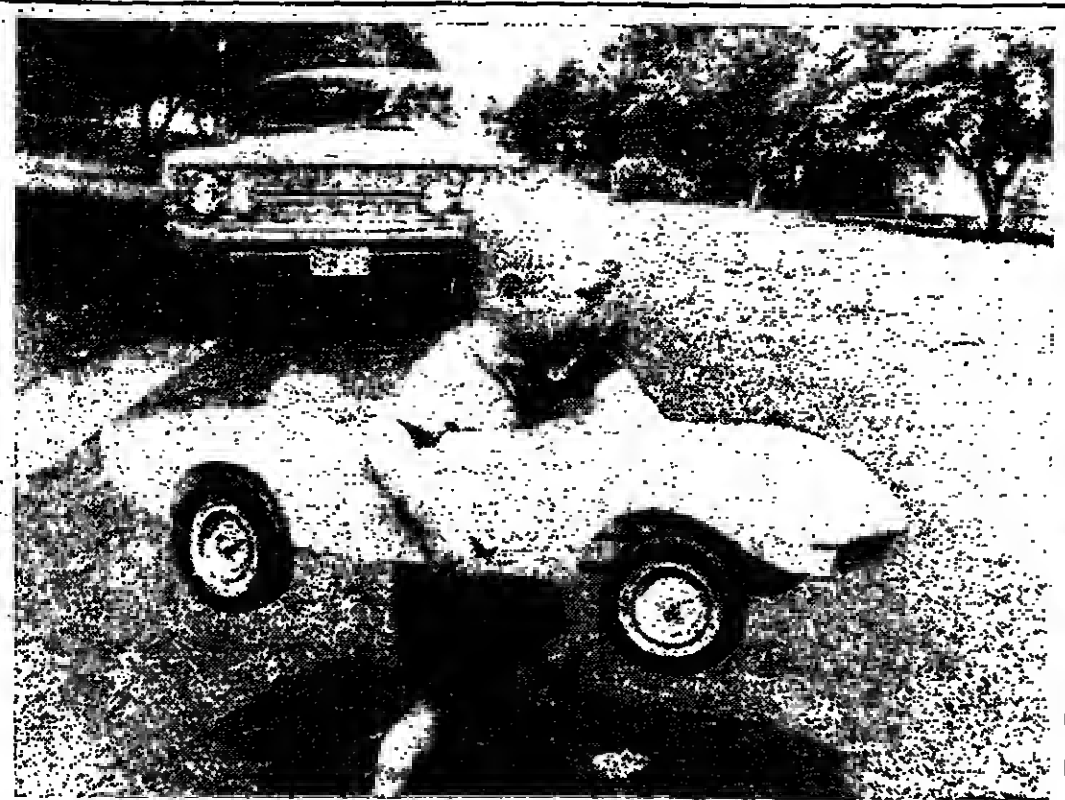
It was the 30th time in recent weeks that a sniper hidden in bushes near the six-lane superhighway has fired air-gun shots at buses taking passengers to and from the airport.

After today's incident police surrounded an area near Highway M4 but found no one.

Police have been keeping a constant watch on the highway since last weekend, when 17 British European Airways buses were fired on between London and the airport.

"Black Power" in London

LONDON, Aug. 9 (UPI).—Police clashed with colored demonstrators today as they tried to route a "black power" march through the West London districts of Notting Hill and Paddington. Seventeen policemen were injured and 19 persons arrested in the clash.



BEATING THE SYSTEM—Two-year-old Robert Wayne Mayo has found he can always rely on tried and true methods when the traffic gets rough in Tyler, Texas. To be sure of getting the right of way, he switches from pedal to footpower.

Father and Two Sons Hijack Czech Plane, Land at Vienna

VIENNA, Aug. 9 (AP).—A father and his two sons—three Czechs—hijacked a Czechoslovak airliner yesterday on a domestic flight from Prague to Bratislava and Kocise and forced the pilot to make a landing at Vienna's Schwechat airport.

Police identified the hijackers only as Vladimir Rehak, 43, an engineer, of Prague, and his sons, Vladimir, 19, and Jaroslav, 21. The three hijackers were arrested the moment the plane came to a stop and the doors swung open.

While the three spent their first night here behind prison walls, Austrian authorities allowed the plane to return to Czechoslovakia. The three hijackers were charged with "misuse of weapons" and placed in a single cell of the Vienna county jail.

According to police they used two pistols, brass knuckles, a hatchet and an explosive charge

Propane-Run Vehicles Tested: More Power, Less Pollution

OTTAWA, Aug. 9 (UPI).—More power, longer engine life and 60 percent less pollution are the benefits shown by two trucks and a car converted to burn propane gas, the Ontario Department of Public Works reports.

Bill Magill, head of vehicle maintenance and repair for the provincial government department, drove a converted 1970 Ford from Toronto to Ottawa last week, covering nearly 300 miles with only one stop to refill the car's 19.2 gallon propane tank.

"We're delighted with the performance of the vehicles on propane," he said. "Everyone who has driven our conversions says they are peppy. They have more seat."

Mr. Magill said tests had shown the propane-fueled engines emit hydrocarbon pollutants in exhaust fumes in a volume of 250 parts per million, compared with 650 PPM for comparable gasoline-powered vehicles. There is reason to believe that even the 250 PPM can be reduced, he added.

Longer Life for Engine

Works Department engineers believe the life of the engine, lubricating oil and spark plugs will

be increased by between 50 and 100 percent with propane, Mr. Magill said.

It costs about \$450 to convert each vehicle to propane, Mr. Magill said the price of propane is about the same as that of gasoline, and the mileage on propane and gasoline is about the same.

A fuel line from the trunk tank carries liquid propane to a converter under the hood, where the liquid fuel vaporizes. Vaporization results in heat loss that would cause ice formation in the converter and render it inoperative.

Mr. Magill explained, so the engine cooling system has been extended to carry heat from the engine to the converter. Vaporized propane is then fed through the carburetor to the cylinders in exactly the same way the carburetor delivers vaporized gasoline to the cylinders of conventional cars.

6 Regions Flooded
In East Pakistan;
8 Million Affected

DACCA, East Pakistan, Aug. 9 (AP).—About 18,000 square miles in six districts of East Pakistan are under deep floodwater and more than eight million persons have been affected by the floods. Communications Minister Wahed Choudhury said yesterday.

Another 10,000 square miles are also flooded to some degree and damage to crops, mainly rice, has been estimated at \$14 million.

Mr. Choudhury said the districts of Dacca, Faridpur, Feni, Nymensingh, Rangpur and Tangail were the worst ravaged by the floods.

Plot Is Reported
Foiled in Togo

LOME, Togo, Aug. 9 (AP).—The Togo Army last night broke up a plot to overthrow the regime of Gen. Etienne Eyadema, "fomented by former Ghanaian and Dahomean army officers," and killed a former minister as he tried to flee, Information Minister Dermane All announced today.

Gen. Eyadema, the army commander in chief, took power from President Nicolas Grunitzky in a peaceful coup Jan. 13, 1967, dissolving the National Assembly and suspending the constitution. He named himself president and formed a government April 14 that year.

Top Indian Rightist
Killed by 3 Gunmen

PATILAN, India, Aug. 9 (Reuters).—A leading Indian right-wing political leader was killed by three unidentified gunmen yesterday police said.

2 Germans Get Life for Murder Of 4 Soldiers

SAARBRUECKEN, West Germany, Aug. 9 (Reuters).—Two West Germans Friday received life sentences after a court found them guilty of murdering four soldiers.

The two convicted men, Hans-Juergen Fuchs, 27, a bank clerk, and Wolfgang Ditz, also 27, a clerk, were also found guilty of armed robbery, attempted murder and attempted extortion.

Fuchs, who admitted during the 12-day trial to have conceived the plan for the pre-dawn raid on the dump at Lebsch near here, told the court he was not present during the shooting. Ditz declined to say anything in court.

Four young soldiers of a para-trooper battalion were shot dead in the attack, a fifth survived with serious stab wounds and served as the prosecution's principal witness.

A third accused, Gernot Wenzel, 25, a dental technician, was found guilty of assisting in the murder and sentenced to six years in prison.

All three admitted being homosexuals. Ditz said the object of the raid was to gain possession of arms and ammunition with which to extort money.

They planned to use the money to buy a yacht or a farm in South America and live together.

William Tilton

MORRISTOWN, N.J., Aug. 9 (NYT).—William Tilton, 90, for many years Macy's master taster, died at his home here Thursday. He had retired last year.

Mr. Tilton had traveled widely for Macy's, sampling wines and whiskeys, cheese and tea—just about everything edible that the store set up for its customers.

He was one of the first American

Obituaries

Rep. G. R. Watkins, R., Pa., Dies at 86; Sought Re-Election

WASHINGTON, Aug. 9 (WP).—Rep. G. Robert Watkins, 86, a three-term Republican congressman for Pennsylvania, died Friday night shortly after he became ill during a dinner party near his West Chester, Pa., home.

Rep. Watkins was a candidate for re-election from his Delaware County district west of Philadelphia.

A native of Hampton, Va., he worked as a shipfitter in Newport News, Va., before moving to Chester in 1920.

After organizing and operating the Chester Stevedoring Co. for 11 years, he founded the Blue Line Transfer Co. He was president of the trucking firm at the time of his death.

Mr. Watkins served as sheriff of Delaware County as a state senator for 12 years and as a Delaware County commissioner for four years. He was first elected to Congress in 1964.

Since 1937, Mr. Watkins and his family had lived on a 60-acre farm in Delaware County where he bred thoroughbred horses.

He is survived by his wife, Hilda, and two sons, Robert G. and Dwight.

members of the Confrerie des Chevaliers du Tastevin, the 300-year-old French order of tasters.

Eugene E. Barnett

ARLINGTON, Va., Aug. 9 (NYT).—Eugene Epperson Barnett, 82, a leading figure in the Young Men's Christian Association for more than 40 years, died Friday at Arlington Hospital after a fall at his home.

Mr. Barnett was student secretary of the YMCA at the University of North Carolina while a graduate student there from 1908 to 1910. In 1910 he began a long tenure in China, where he founded a YMCA organization of which he became general secretary.

He remained in China until 1936, serving as senior secretary of the international committee of the YMCA for China.

He was executive secretary of the international committee of the YMCA of the United States and Canada from 1937 to 1941, and was general secretary of the national council in this country from 1941 to 1953.

Trilokyanath Chakravarty

NEW DELHI, Aug. 9 (AP).—Trilokyanath Chakravarty, 82, a leader in the struggle for independence from British rule, died today of heart failure.

Popularly known as Trilokya Mahara, he spent 30 years in prison under the British.

He came here a few days ago from East Pakistan at the invitation of the Indian government and last night was guest of honor at a dinner attended by Prime Minister Indira Gandhi.

Bishop Ramon Sanahuja

SARDANOLA, Spain, Aug. 9 (AP).—The former bishop of the Cartagena-Murcia diocese, Ramon Sanahuja y Marce, 84, died at his home here after a long illness, his family reported yesterday.

Sir Hugh Bell

NORTH ALLERTON, England, Aug. 9 (AP).—Sir Hugh Bell, 46, known as "Britain's aristocrat in dungarees," died of heart failure Thursday night after working in the fields of his estate.

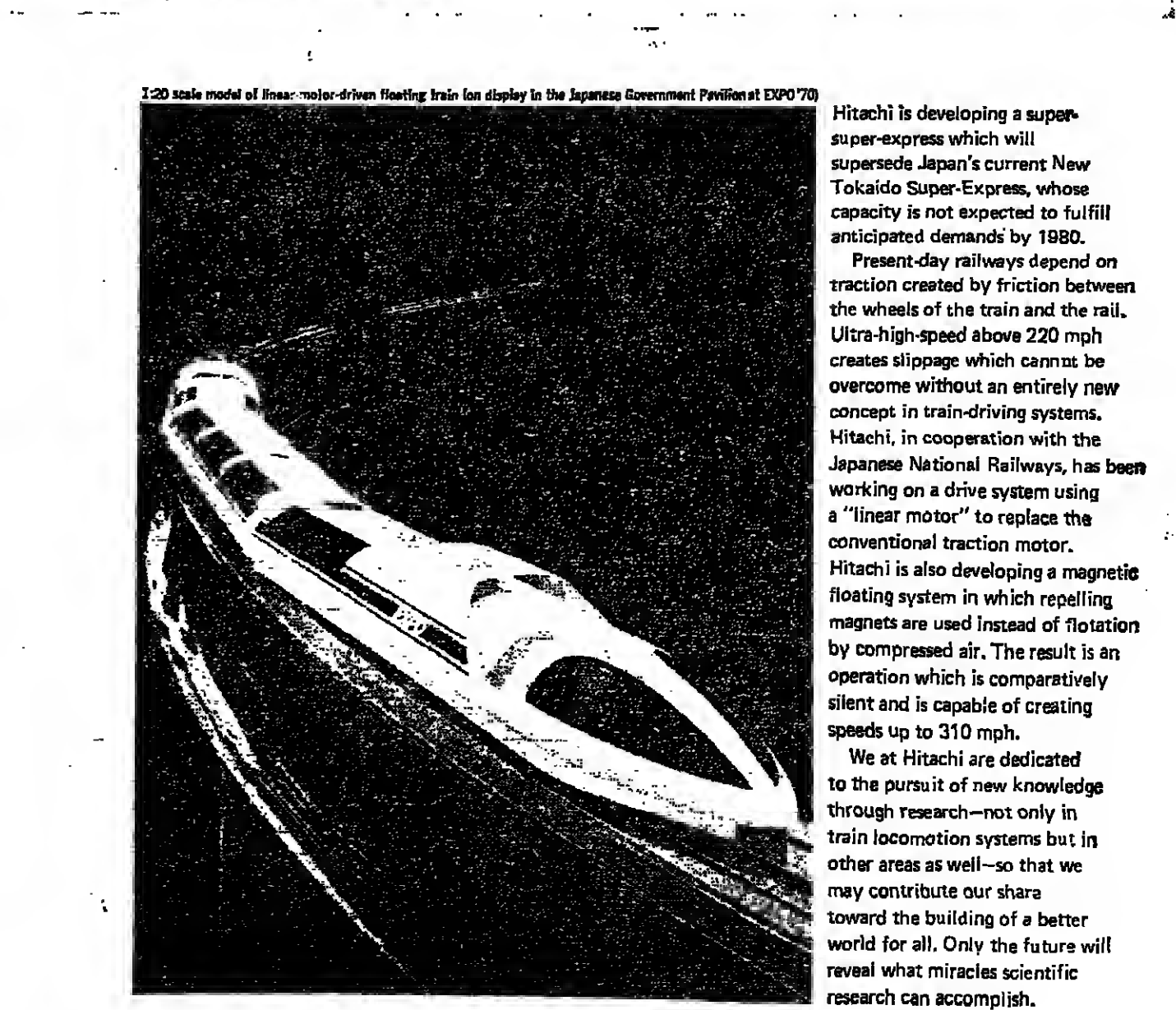
The baronet inherited the title from an uncle in 1944. He found the estate's 3,000 acres in Yorkshire depleted by taxes and crumbling into disuse and decided to revive the family homestead with his own hands.

He raised money by selling trees, going into the dry cleaning business and breeding pigs. He toured the estate with a bag of tools to patch up dilapidated buildings and eventually employed other workers.

The title now passes to John Bell, 10, the eldest of Sir Hugh's four sons.

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Four Major Issues in a Middle East Settlement

● Requires Israel and the

By comparison with the task ahead, the achievement of the cease-fire—however significant—seems a very modest advance. Each side has had to make concessions, to be sure, but the difficulties ahead were clearly pointed out by President Gamal Abdel Nasser of the United Arab Republic and Premier Golda Meir of Israel when they announced their acceptances of the American proposal.

'Just Peace'

"This thing," one diplomat said, "has strengthened the hand of the moderates [in the Middle East]. It has flushed out the militants. It has forced every government to face criticism. The area is never going to be quite the same again."



4. Jerusalem: Agreement on the status of Old (East) Jerusalem which Israel has formally incorporated in its part of the city.

By Peter Grose

The territories which Israel's armed forces took in six days of June, 1967, thereby quadrupling the reach of the Jewish state's jurisdiction, have become familiar terrain to Israelis. The

Familiar terrain, yet unnaturally so, as Israelis are quick to admit. There are few illusions

With the same heat that the issue of the future map engenders in informal discussion, it is denied that any binding decisions beyond the cease-fire have yet been made—for reasons which Mrs. Meir herself spelled out for the parliament on Tuesday. "We have not decided on the issue of the map of peace, since we saw no political benefits in a decision which would have led to a certainty before we were any political ones for a decision," she told the Knesset. "According to my best judgment, the time has not arrived even now to submit this issue for plebiscite."

● East Jerusalem, the old Arab city with holy places of three world religions, now fully incorporated into a united Jerusalem municipality.

Elativ Security

Even Sharm el-Sheikh, Mr. Dayan's proviso notwithstanding, would lose much of its strategic significance in the context of a real peace, as one leading member of the National Religious party argued. If Egypt becomes rigorously committed to the principle of free navigation through international waterways, access to Elath would be protected by more than Israeli guns at the fortress.

But such are the emotions attached to the map-of-peace issue that Mrs. Meir's cautious approach to the subject has withdrawn troops after troops are secured had to be almost absurdly hedged. With the exception of the hardline Gahal faction, she said, "all the other components of the government will maintain the status quo and the borders of Israel within the framework of a peace treaty as not necessarily identical with the present cease-fire lines in all sectors."

But the issue of peace is still far from realization, either on the ground or on paper. Israelis in and out of office know that when the issue can no longer be put off, the country's internal disputes will begin to surface.

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'I Belong to No Nation, But Damn You All, I Belong to a People'

By F. Turki

Mr. Turki, the writer of this article, is a young Palestinian who studied and taught at universities in Australia. He is now living in the Netherlands.

ARE sufficiently used by now to the news of con-
tinuous mayhem and fer-
ocious wars from the Middle East,
with the emergence over
the last three years of the
Arab guerrillas and peo-
ple as a new entity and force
reckoned with before a
solution is sought and peace
eased, the world is suddenly
informed of an added com-
plexity and a great irony about
Arab-Israeli conflict: that
present state of tension
is exclusively from the
fact that the Palestinian
refugees 22 years ago. But
in 1967, the world chose to
see that the problem be-
longed to these people; that they
the ones whose lives were
devastatingly affected by
and to whom offers for a
solution should have been ad-
dressed, not to the Syrians, the
Iraqis and other Arabs.
The latter had not lost their
lands, their territories, their
dignity and were forced to
live in a few miles away
in a few towns, villages,
wards and all the intangibles
they once loved.

o the world
oneously came to
nk of the Palestinian
ople as a semi-literate
as of poverty and
sease-stricken

asants indistinguish-
le from the masses
Arabs who populated
eir host countries...

his fellow Arab leaders
the turned; it was they
rid tried to expunge and
they who used the "Pale-
stine Problem" in a manner
to gain their political prestige
in the background would
issue of the million or so
refugees be considered
to the world erroneously came
think of the Palestinian
as a semi-literate mass of
poor and disease-stricken
people indistinguishable from
the masses of Arabs who popu-
lated their host countries; a
people infinitely less qualified
culturally, educationally, eth-
nically and socially than their
unhappy counterparts across the
border, and impossible to ab-
sorb back into their homeland.

How do I delve into my con-
sciousness as a young Palestin-
ian and explain my problem
to a world I could not
licit sympathy from who I am
and who my people are? Do I
I am luckier than my father
to die a refugee for the sec-
ond time running in less than
a decade (because I was not
in the West Bank at the out-
break of hostilities and he was)?
at I was never behind the
cannon at the Voice of the
Arab radio in Cairo mouthing
obscenities about "driving
them into the sea" and that I
not and have never felt in-
terior to any "nice Jewish boy,"
either he comes from Haifa
N.Y. City?

Having lived as a stateless
person for nearly all of my 26
years has given me enough
scope to come out of my
rags and enfolded very being
times with lunatic extremes
of hate and bitterness, and at
times with frustrated resigna-
tion.

I belong to no nation, but
to you all, I belong to a
people; a versatile and ingenious
people who have the highest
unemployment rate in the Arab
World, have 64,000 university gra-
duates, who are on the faculties
of all the major universities in
the region and who man the
sensitive positions in tech-
nology and the arts from Beirut
Dahran and from Senaa to
Man, and whose only sin was
refuse any solution to their
blame other than return to
their homeland.

or a people who have lived
refugee camps for over two cen-
turies, that is not a mean
achievement; not less an ac-
complishment, at any rate, than
Israel's purported conver-
sion of "the desert into a gar-
den." Why were we considered
qualified to do that in our
country had we been allow-
ed to continue living there?
I should the world feel jus-
tice in solving the Jewish
problem in Europe by
tossing in me and a million of
fellow Palestinians another

father, in his simple and
times simplistic way, would
be bewildered gestures in the
clion of Israel and say:
that are these Jews trying to
anyway? They are fighting
getting killed there and it
at even their country. How
do they hope to last in that
reared surrounded by millions
and the sea? and then
ch onto Radio Cairo to listen
be impassioned rhetoric the

Egyptians mouthed about "in-
creasing Palestine" while they
pocket-passed the Yeminis and
mistreated the people in Gaza.
Well, if the Israelis are "fight-
ing and getting killed there" it
is not because Israel is not their
country but because it is. It is
also ours and we have as much
right (I submit) we have more
right to be there. The policy
of the Palestinian people, as ar-
ticulated by el-Falah, contains
a notable absence of threats to
drive anyone into the sea and
emphasizes the necessity of re-
turning the refugees to their
homeland, or fighting until such
time as that is achieved.

I find it repugnant that the
people of Israel would consider
themselves so ethnically and
religiously elitist that they
would carve out a society touch-
ed on these lines.

The Jewish dream (the return
to Palestine and Jerusalem)
does not surely have to be
synonymous with the Zionist
dream. The former could still
be perpetuated with the repa-
triation of the refugees without
loss to the identity and charac-
ter of the Jewish people and
their community. The latter is
anathema to us. In a sense, we
are now the Jewish people scat-
tered all around in a mini dias-
pora of our own, and vow
never to forget these Jerusalem
either. For twenty years or
more, we have adamantly re-
fused to be integrated in our
host countries, accept houses
and monetary compensation
offered by the UN and should-
ered the most degrading forms
of persecution (bureaucratic
clerk at Ministry of Interior in
Beirut to Palestine). "To get a
work permit you initially need
to get a job." Pimpily-faced
employer to Palestinian: "To get
a job here you need a work
permit." Street entertainer to
his monkey: "Show the audi-
ence how a Palestinian picks
up his UN food rations."

Now we have taken the mat-
ter into our own hands and are
going to fight for it. We are
not going to let our fellow Semites
ghost of us would not lost in a
temple) across the border. And
if every now and then George
Habash's P.L.F. bombs a school

"We are still breathing
but doing well, and no
longer sitting under a
tree waiting for Godot."

bus we will all about "Shame,
Dastardly act!" but let us not
hear a similar interjection from
those Israelis who were once
members of the Hagana (their
black on Dair Yaseen, among
other villages, in 1948, is already
in the history books).

The Israeli government has
continually refused to concede
that we existed, that we breath-
ed and yearned for our homes
and dignity, that we suffered,
that we were not going to be
subjected to an indefinite re-
liance on the Arab states and
that now, three years after
emerging from the mind of the
Arab world, we are still breath-
ing but doing well and no longer
sitting under a tree waiting for
Godot.

Reverting to the simplistic
logic of my late father—how
long can the Israelis hope to
sustain an economy and a so-
ciety perpetually poised for war,
inside the walls of fortress Jeru-
salem surrounded by masses of
enemy, and continue to defy
heavens and history?

Our own record of persecution
against the Jews prior to the in-
ception of the Zionist dream is
clear. Our traditions lack any
overt tendency to discriminate
against minorities that stems
from prejudice of race or color.
In fact at the first stages of the
influx of Jewish immigrants into
Palestine, there was a kind of
sympathy shown by Arabs to-
ward the Jews; and even in the
thirties and well into the fort-
ies, after Mr. Balfour felt it the
right of the British people to
take from the Palestinian people
and give to the Jewish people,
the two communities still man-
aged to live side by side despite
harassments and acts of ter-
rorism.

We did not gas them in Ger-
many, expel them from Spain,
persecute them in Eastern Eu-
rope or mistreat them in Rus-
sia; nor did we, as their self-ap-
pointed enemies to the west of
Sinal did in June, 1967, threaten
to drive them into the sea and
rape their women (rape in our
culture is one of the most hein-
ous of crimes. Witness the
shooting of two men by el-Falah
for raping an American woman
in Amman during the recent
eruption in Jordan).

But the Western world, in a
hurry to rid its mind of the
abominable deeds it committed
against the Jews and the tra-
gedy of the concentration
camps, opted to turn a blind eye
to the plight of the refugees
fleeing into the surrounding
countries in 1948 and persisted
from then on to inflict histori-
cal reality to suit the issues as
viewed from the Zionist stand-
point.

They could see only the image

of Israel, enhanced by Zionist
propaganda, where people lived
the romance of the kibbutz and
the watch on the frontier, in a
land where "sun-drenched Sab-
baths" made the desert flower, and
Leon Uris was indeed on the
ball.

And always the phrase: Tiny
Israel! Tiny Israel! surrounded
by hordes of barbarians out for
its blood; Tiny Israel threaten-
ed by the Egyptian Goliath; Tiny
Israel denounced by masses
of Arabs ruled by cruel and
despotic heads of state and oil
potentates; Tiny Israel whom
the world owed a debt to, the
embodiment of the Jewish
dream and the protection of
which is therapy to the guilt of
the West; Tiny Israel is to be
saved, coveted, aided, kept viable
economically and militarily and
idealized on all levels.

And the Palestinian people in
the fifties and sixties found
themselves the pariah refugees
par excellence, who, like the
Jews in Europe before them, in-
dulged the unpleasant offense
of being different and remain-
ing different. They spoke Arabic
with a different accent from
their Jordanian, Lebanese or
Syrian hosts and were a burden
on the absorptive capacity of
their economies. They found
employment only in the oil-rich
states of Saudi Arabia and the
Persian Gulf and starved to send
their sons or brothers to univer-
sities. They were different cul-
turally and socially but in those

"We merely want to go
back to our homeland."

days of emotional crisis the
placement of concerns was on
education and the song *Falasteen
na Falasteen* (Palestine
Palestine).

At home we would cause great
consternation if we talked about
dropping out of school or not
going to college, or affected a
Lebanese or other accent. "How
do you hope to get anywhere
without a degree, boy?" or
"What's wrong with the Pale-
stinian people anyway? they
sounded too good for school
something?" There are just as
many Jewish mothers on our
side, you see, as on theirs.

We also had our characters,
straight out of Mahmud's "The
Fiver," forever hounded by the
police for ID cards, employment
cards, UNRWA cards and other
badges to display to them our
state of disgrace and torment.

And to the world of Europe
and North America, when they
bothered to write or read about
us, we were the half starved,
wild-eyed illiterate Bedouins
roaming the desert or packed
in ghettos. The tragedy of it
is that the image we presented
to the world in the fifties was
partially correct. We were half
starved and if not wild-eyed, at
least among the elderly, glazed-
eyed. One was happy when the
end of the month came, for
with the UNRWA rations stored
in the larder, there was always
enough to eat for at least a
week. And after that there were
daily rations of milk that you
dipped big chunks of bread into,
or onion sandwiches. The de-
vourous mistress of the mod-
house would make sure though
that the supply of flour did not
deplete before the new rations
arrived, for one would be out of
even bread.

Elderly people would sit to-
gether in the shade at local
side street cafes and talk about
the Arabs, the British and the
Israelis, burdened by memories
of oppression and destruction.

We grew up with *Falasteen na
Falasteen* ringing in our heads;
with the knowledge that we
were different; that we wanted
to remain different; that we
could not enjoy the same priv-
ileges as others because we
were aliens; that we should
queue up obsequiously outside
the UNRWA depots for our ra-
tions; that we could not afford
to lose our ID cards; that the
police are not kind and that
you take it when they ask if
you ever heard the one about
the Palestinian who... And
above all, you go to school, boy,
because you are out in the
world, on your own, naked,
without your degree.

A great many of us left the
camps after the *déracinés* days
of the fifties and rented com-
fortable houses outside the
ghettos and waited out nearly
all the decade of the sixties,
buoyed and sustained by men-
dacity from Cairo and other
Arab capitals about liberation
of "usurped Palestine."

Now we are on the scene, and
determined to fight, to talk, to
reason, to listen.
We merely want to go back to
our homeland. We do not want
a hodge-podge Palestine state
carved out of the West Bank,
nor do we want an absurd pup-
pet state subservient to anyone.
I say we merely want to go
back to our homeland. My
father never made it. Maybe I
won't make it either and my son
won't. But if he does not, I feel
sure his son will make the
pledge: "Never to forget thee,
Palestine."



COURTROOM SCENE—An artist's sketch showing hippie cult leader Charles Manson displaying the newspaper headline saying President Nixon called him guilty.

By Steven V. Roberts

LOS ANGELES (NTT)—After
President Nixon made his
statement last week that
Charles Manson "was guilty,
directly or indirectly, of eight
murders," a local writer mus-
ed: "With Cambodia and the
economy and everything else
he's got to worry about, why
was Nixon reading about Man-
son anyway?"

Why, indeed, was the Presi-

dent—along with so many of
his constituents—so interest-
ed in the Manson trial? More im-
portant, had their interest
generated so much publicity
that the defendants could no
longer get a fair trial, here or
anywhere else?

Manson and three young
members of his nomadic "fam-
ily"—Leslie Van Houten, Pa-
tricia Krenwinkel and Susan At-
kins—are currently on trial for
the murder of actress Sharon
Tate and six others last sum-
mer. Perhaps this strange lit-
tle

man and his tribe of youthful
followers has evoked so much
curiosity because they have
acted out the fantasies—and the
nightmares—of so many Amer-
icans.

For years it was movie stars
who provided the country's min-
imum daily requirement of
vicarious experience. Now it is
the young people whose open
disregard of conventional ap-
pearance and morality fasci-
nates the public. It is the
Manson case, not the Tate case.
In this sense the news media

A Fair Trial for Manson: Is One Still Possible?

has made Manson a "glamorous
figure," as Mr. Nixon put it: He
is undoubtedly far better known
than most Senators, for ex-
ample. But he has hardly gotten a
good press. Most newspaper
readers and TV watchers might
be titillated by Manson and his
girls, but they are also hor-
rified. Those might be their
kids. And the media largely
reflects their fears. It is only
the underground press, which
Mr. Nixon presumably does not
read, that has made Manson a
culture hero.

The question then arises
whether the court can find 12
people who, in light of this
blossard of publicity, can render
an impartial verdict. Mr. Nixon's
outburst in Denver was only the
latest in a series of incidents
which have made many lawyers
uneasy about the answer. Last
winter, for instance, the Los
Angeles Times and other news-
papers ran a gory, first-person
account of the murders by Susan
Atkins, who has since repudiated
the story. Several months ago
Rolling Stone, a paper covering
pop culture, published comments
on the case by a member of the
prosecution staff.

Superior Court Judge Charles
H. Older ruled that the jury's
impartiality had not been im-
paired—even after Manson held
up in court a newspaper head-
line which read, "Manson
Guilty, Nixon Declares." Law-
yers here noted that if Judge
Older had granted a mistrial,
say new jury would have been

completely exposed to the Pres-
ident's views.

The President's statement
raises an additional question.
Even without prejudicial pub-
licity, could Manson and his fol-
lowers get a fair trial?

After the Chicago Seven trial
earlier this year, several jurors
conceded that they had disliked
the defendants because of their
political views and personal
styles. That emotional reaction
could have colored their judg-
ment on the case.

The jury for the Manson trial
averages more than 50 years
old. As they sit in court, they
give the impression of grayness
—gray hair, gray suits, gray
dresses. The one spot of color
is the bright red hair piled high
on the head of one woman.
These are the people the Man-
son family despised as "piggies."
The prosecution was so wor-
ried about the jury's reaction to
incidental factors that it asked
the husband of Linda Kasabian,
the chief witness, not to come
to court. The youth's heavy
beard made him look "weird,"
the prosecution felt, and might
undercut his wife's credibility.

The American legal system
rests on the ability of a jury to
judge a case solely on its facts.
But are Manson, or the Chicago
Seven, or the Black Panthers,
really being judged by their
peers? And in a time of such
wrenching cultural and political
conflicts, can they get a fair
hearing from the very people
on whom they have declared war?

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It Can Be Done

The coincidental initialing of the West German-Soviet treaty and agreement on a Middle-East cease-fire formed more than the meeting of two disparate events in time. For the one showed that the other might be successful.

This is not to draw too close a parallel between conditions in central Europe and the Middle East. That has too often been done for purely polemical effect. Yet in both cases there was the aftermath of war, irredentas, displaced populations and mingled bitterness and fear. This complex has been largely overcome by the Bonn government and that of Moscow; realities have been faced on both sides, and war itself recognized as the great evil. The pact does not, moreover, put the whole problem into some juridical straitjacket—it accepts the possibility of change. What has been admitted, at least insofar as an eventual reunion of Germany is concerned, is that this must take place without war.

That this mood cannot be transmitted on the same terms to the Middle East is, of course, painfully true. There the bomb craters are still smoking; armed guerrilla bands have set governments at defiance, and nuclear warfare, that great deterrent, is at several removes from the actual fighting. But what could be done by Bonn and Moscow can be done by Israel and her neighbors—if the will is strong enough.

It will be said that West Germany, as a segment of a once thoroughly defeated country, does not have a real analogy in the Middle East. Israel bested its enemies on

the battlefield, but not decisively; not to a degree that makes it impossible for the U.A.R. and the other Arab states to resume the struggle.

But West Germany, as a member of NATO, no longer stands alone—any more than Israel or the Arab countries stand alone. Both areas are part of a greater alignment of powers, with the ability to make war and the incentives to make peace which that implies. One factor which makes it possible for Bonn to make concessions that alarm and outrage many of the West Germans is that West Germany has also become part of a great trading community, that it has flourished economically. This has been denied to most of the Middle East—but denied despite the extraction and transit of petroleum by the Arab states and the development of a good deal of diversified small industry and specialized agricultural products by Israel—largely because of the war that has crippled the region for a quarter century. The possibilities for genuine economic growth exist; growth that would take the sting out of old animosities and turn energies to better uses than war.

Admitting all the obstacles, therefore, peace can be achieved in the Middle East, if the harsh, dry, deceptive logic of hostility and fear can be transmuted into saner, if less dramatic channels. Neither the treaty initiated in Moscow nor the cease-fire agreed upon in New York are in themselves definitive. But both give hope—that one elusive, essential quality at the bottom of Pandora's box of discords.

Milestone in Moscow

West Germany and the Soviet Union have taken a long first step toward a fruitful new era for Europe. The draft initiated in Moscow yesterday is not a substitute for a definitive peace treaty formally ending World War II. It can serve, however, as an interim settlement on which a more satisfactory East-West relationship can be built in Europe—one that could lead, in turn, to genuine rapprochement and peace.

If ratified and implemented, this treaty is bound to improve spectacularly the climate that has poisoned West German relations with Eastern Europe since the war and crippled Bonn's efforts in recent years to improve and expand those relations. It would make no sense to continue to denounce as aggressive and "revanchist" a Bonn government that has not only renounced the use of force but has accepted as inviolate the Oder-Neisse line and the existing border between East and West Germany.

To put such guarantees into a treaty draft required political courage of a high order from Chancellor Willy Brandt and Foreign Minister Walter Scheel, whose coalition barely commands a Bundestag majority. Indeed, the major worry now is that the leaders of the Christian Union opposition will persist in the irresponsible, chauvinistic attacks on the treaty that scarred Bundestag debate in early summer.

The treaty draft reflects reality in Europe, as the opposition in Bonn well knows. No West German government can really hope to recover the "lost" territories east of the Oder-Neisse line or to bring about the reunification of Germany in the foreseeable future. "Patriotism demands the courage to see reality," said Mr. Brandt in his State of the Nation message last January—and that is what he has done with this negotiation.

Evidently Mr. Scheel did persuade the Soviets to accept by inference the principle of eventual German reunification by peaceful means, and this may help assuage the Bonn critics. Also, Mr. Brandt has said he will not submit the treaty for ratification until the Soviet Union, in talks with Britain, France and the United States, agrees to improve guarantees of access to West Berlin. Those four-power talks, scheduled to resume in Berlin next month, will thus provide a test of Moscow's eagerness to conclude the treaty with Bonn, as well as a general indication of its desire for genuine détente in Europe. Few developments could do more to maintain the momentum built up in the successful Moscow negotiation than an agreement that would insure the future of West Berlin in freedom.

THE NEW YORK TIMES.

Among Their Lordships

It is difficult to envision Jennie Lee or George Brown in the House of Lords. Their willingness to accept even life peerages is something of a commentary on time and inevitable change. Either would have voted cheerfully to abolish the House of Lords altogether not too many years ago.

How Scotland's fiery Jennie, daughter of a Fifehire miner, wife of the fiery miner-turned-politician Aneurin Bevan, would have scorned the robes of a baroness early in her Labor party career. And in those days anyone suggesting that "Brother"

Brown could become Baron Brown would have been regarded as—to borrow a memorable expression from England's present lord chancellor—"stark, staring bonkers."

People do change, however. So, for that matter, does the House of Lords, albeit slowly. Once adjusted to the more leisurely pace and blander tone of debate in the Lords, Miss Lee and Mr. Brown will doubtless make constructive contributions to the legislative process as each has done in the House of Commons for the last quarter-century.

THE NEW YORK TIMES.

International Opinion

Bonn-Moscow Treaty

A new chapter in foreign policy—that's how it (the treaty) really appears. One hopes that criticism of the details will be cautious until the authentic text is laid before the public. But already it was clear in the course of the last phase of negotiations how much more important the entire concept is than are the details.

It is not phrase-making to say that the treaty can have advantages for both sides. For the Germans, a slight development of mutual political and economic relations with Eastern states (and also to "Third World" countries) is to be envisioned. But this is only thinkable in connection with the more important role the Federal Republic has in the Atlantic and European politics as the protagonist of this new policy.

To the euphoria over the "opening to the East" one can't make clear enough that it (the treaty) can have nothing to do with

a return of German politics to the Middle Ages, as shown in an earlier epoch of German history, or, instead of such a return, a transfer in the altered circumstances to see-saw politics.

—From the *Frankfurter Allgemeine Zeitung*.

The breakthrough in an attempt to clarify the situation between the governments in Bonn and Moscow and break down the tensions between the German and Russian peoples was achieved by the first Social Democratic chancellor because of his decision to finally officially accept the political existence of East Germany.

The Soviet Union, the United States, Great Britain and France must, through an effective securing of the existence of West Berlin and its people, now create the conditions to assure that the Treaty of Moscow doesn't remain just a piece of paper.

—From the *Frankfurter Rundschau*.

In the International Edition

Seventy-Five Years Ago

August 10, 1895

NEW YORK—Howell Edmunds Jackson, Associate Justice of the United States Supreme Court, died this evening after a long illness. It was Justice Jackson's absence which prevented a decision on the income tax by the full bench of the Supreme Court last spring. And it is stated positively that Mr. Frederic R. Coudert, who is understood to be in Paris, has been offered the vacant Supreme Court judgeship.

Fifty Years Ago

August 10, 1920

NEW YORK—Unskilled labor from European countries is again flowing to the United States, 70,000 immigrants arriving during June. Steamer decks of liners coming into American ports are crowded and immigration stations are working overtime. Immigration officials predict that the total number of foreign workers entering the country this year will reach a million. This is good for American industry.



'My Hook Dissolved.'

Ethics of the Land

By James Reston

MY RUN, Va.—In this lovely corner of Virginia, men are changing their ideas about the land—not much but some. A generation ago, they plowed the foothills of the Blue Ridge to plant corn and the gully-washing rains carried the red earth down the Rappahannock River to the sea.

My Run, which is part of the headwaters of the Rappahannock, is much clearer now, because while corn is still planted on these hillsides, much land has been put into grass for cattle. The land is being conserved, not because conservation is ethically right, but because it paid more money to raise cattle than to raise corn.

Nevertheless, it is necessary to raise hell. For while the government has helped conserve the natural resources of the nation by giving tax havens to well-heeled gentlemen farmers and shelling out billions for planting or not planting

certain crops, the fact is that the economic incentives for preserving our natural resources have not been as great as the economic rewards for ruining them.

No doubt much more could be done by changing the law and making the destruction of the land and pollution of the air and waters prohibitively expensive, but even the enactment and enforcement of punitive new laws is not likely to deal with the conservation problem unless there is a fundamental change of attitude about property rights and property responsibilities.

This is not only an economic but an ethical question. It requires the kind of change that took place when the conscience of the American people rejected human slavery as a "property right."

Aldo Leopold made the point over a generation ago at the University of Wisconsin. He felt sure even in the 1940s that a conservation system based on economic motives would fail, partly because most Americans were drifting away from nature and partly because most of the creatures of nature—scorpions and wild flowers, for example—have no economic value.

He felt we had to develop a different way of looking at ourselves as part of a community of living (and dying) things, each important to the other, which man must approach, not as a conqueror or owner, but as a partner and trustee for his own and his children's serenity and security.

"Conservation is getting nowhere," he wrote in "A Sand County Almanac," "because it is incompatible with our Abrahamic concept of land. We abuse land because we regard it as a commodity belonging to us."

"When we see land as a community to which we belong, we may begin to use it with love and respect. There is no other way for land to survive the impact of mechanized man . . . that land is a community is the basic concept of ecology, but that land is to be loved and respected is an extension of ethics."

For the federal government, sixty miles down the pike in Washington from here, and for the farmers down the roads of these storybook valleys of the Blue Ridge, all this seems vaguely romantic. They are sticking to the economic view of the problem: make conservation pay; don't talk philosophy, talk dollars; be realistic.

But this is precisely the paradox. The realists, as things are now going, are the philosophers. The enduring reality is the natural world which is working on a longer clock than the rest of us.

Economic Approach. The economic approach to conservation is important; don't reward but punish the destroyers. But this requires a philosophical and even ethical change toward the land and property and ownership by a much larger proportion of the American people.

It is not enough to obey the conservation law, vote right, join the Audubon Society, practice profitable conservation on your own land, and leave the rest to the government.

The government is still looking at the problem as an economic question—how to punish the destroyers and reward the conservationists—and this will help, but it is not enough. Aldo Leopold was undoubtedly right: we have to change the question and get a new philosophy of values about the land, property rights and man as only one part of the living community.

The Tortuous Road to Population Control

By William P. Bundy

A former assistant secretary in both the State and Defense Departments, Mr. Bundy is now a visiting professor of political science at the Massachusetts Institute of Technology.

SO QUIETLY that it attracted only minor attention in the press, the Senate has just passed a bill to authorize a major long-term program of birth-control assistance and research in this country. With the administration's support, the bill has every prospect of becoming law this year, thus making available the necessary services to an estimated 5.4 million American women who cannot now afford them.

A simple action, perhaps, and to many people long overdue. Yet nothing could more vividly symbolize the revolution of the last decade in American thinking and practice on this literally vital issue.

The simplest proof is that, in this short space of time, the growth rate of the U.S. population (leaving aside immigration) has dropped by almost half, from 1.5 percent per year in 1960 to 0.8 percent in 1969. The Pill? Yes, in small part. But with the number of mothers and families rising rapidly, something far deeper must be at work—something less than a sea change in the feeling of millions of Americans about having more children in the world they see around them.

No such change was foreseen in 1960, when I wrote a chapter on this subject for President Eisenhower's Commission on National Goals. Today, by contrast, the safest prediction one could make for the United States in 1980 is that the downward trend will have continued. We may even be coming fairly close to a reproduction rate of two children per couple as a national average.

So it seems to me that arguments about whether the United States has a population problem are beside the point. The American people have made up their minds, and no American need feel the uneasiness of urging others overseas to do what we were not doing ourselves. Indeed, in the low estate to which foreign aid has regrettably fallen, population planning commands a special priority with the Congress, which this fiscal year has earmarked \$100 million for this specific purpose, as compared with aid obligations of less than \$4 million as recently as five years ago.

Consumption the Villain. All this is a healthy trend, even if its motivation is sometimes oversimplified. For example, population growth is not really the major factor in the physical pollution of the environment. Growth per person in living standards, and thus in raw materials consumed and waste produced, is far more important. In a developing country, population growth, often quite rapid in relation to increase in consumption and waste, may be a relatively larger factor.

The same is true to a significant extent of the problem of world food balance: changes in eating habits—mostly, of course, for the good—are for many key items at least as important as changes in the number of mouths. The population problem is neither a major villain nor a reasonable excuse in either area.

Where population growth is without doubt the major villain is in the effort of developing countries to improve the life of their people. The U.N.'s first development decade probably did in fact achieve its goal of an average annual growth rate of 5 percent per year. But at the same time population in the biggest developing countries increased (or was more accurately measured) so much that the gain per person was little more than 2 percent per year—in many countries, even less.

Now, one suspects more to hope than cold calculation, the last strategy report for the second development decade speaks of annual total growth of 6 percent, discounted to growth per head of 3.5 percent, as the minimum acceptable goal. (The 3.5 percent is computed on the basis of a 2.5 percent population growth rate, which is actually less than the figure now projected, under "constant fertility" assumption.)

Even these figures do not begin to tell the total story—too many dependents, too many youngsters entering the labor market all at

once, educational crowding, perhaps most of all the open inevitable urban growth and its chaos lines, even if developing countries should avert Swahili socialism, as Mr. Myrdal appears to be suggesting in his latest book.

So the consequences of unbridled population growth appear, if anything, more formidable than did a decade ago. Meanwhile, professional conclusions that popular beliefs have emerged to equally forbidding direction.

The first concerns the effectiveness of family planning assistance, the overwhelming of U.S. foreign aid programs of almost all else that is done. It has become more clear in the past decade, simply making birth-control available cannot to the job, as, notably in India, have, firms what even an unbridled growth might be surmised, in key areas the "wanted" size is still such as to bring bearably high rates of growth.

Second, it is coming to be that even a sharp and early in family-size habits will not early results in total population size. Past growth carries for a "we're" of increased families, this can only level out over 50 years or more. For example, even in 1980, new U.S. families even out new children per couple, immigration playing only a small role would still grow from present 205 million to 260 million by the year 2000 and to a level off figure of more than 300 million by 2045. In other countries, the "wave" is greater, the level off figure would be more than double the count at the time the change.

Unanswered Questions. One can sum up in a proposition that goes far beyond family planning or any aid program: Only if there is a change in the way mankind as a whole looks at family size, then only if this change in the specific purpose of far more aid obligations to less than \$4 million as recently as five years ago.

But how do attitudes change, and what can be done by nations, or by the "informed" opinion, that may now be no one knows the answers. For once—fortunately—there are "experts." For there is no vincible, let alone single, likely explanation of the rise and fall of human family-size habits.

So, for the fun of it, let us look back to the last decade in United States. Mr. Bundy's "national goals" research and the problem in the United States is not food, total space, energy supply, but rather the growing choice of a few countries in which to live. Are Americans prepared to live with a degree of congestion and accompanying tension? I think the answer has already been given—although the leveling-off will take decades. There is a threshold the subjective feeling of crowding, it differs from nation to nation, and changes slowly over time. But for the United States at present, it has been reached.

Is there a similar threshold other nations? Surely, Japan has been acutely aware of its threat at least since the changes in abortion laws in 1949 and I suspect, Europe has been near instinctively to do so for long. And surely, each in its own way, with tremendous social leadership and education, the developing countries will be part of the same tidal human feeling.

I think the change in attitude can come without force or crisis. For come it surely will. Robert Ardrey, last winter, that all the world's men had learned to control their population at a point of long short of the exhaustion of resources. I doubt if man, with the choice for the first will prove an exception.

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04-10-72	200	92	91	91	91
04-11-72	200	92	91	91	91
04-12-72	200	92	91	91	91
04-13-72	200	92	91	91	91
04-14-72	200	92	91	91	91
04-15-72	200	92	91	91	91
04-16-72	200	92	91	91	91
04-17-72	200	92	91	91	91
04-18-72	200	92	91	91	91
04-19-72	200	92	91	91	91
04-20-72	200	92	91	91	91
04-21-72	200	92	91	91	91
04-22-72	200	92	91	91	91
04-23-72	200	92	91	91	91
04-24-72	200	92	91	91	91
04-25-72	200	92	91	91	91
04-26-72	200	92	91	91	91
04-27-72	200	92	91	91	91
04-28-72	200	92	91	91	91
04-29-72	200	92	91	91	91
04-30-72	200	92	91	91	91
04-31-72	200	92	91	91	91
04-32-72	200	92	91	91	91
04-33-72	200	92	91	91	91
04-34-72	200	92	91	91	91
04-35-72	200	92	91	91	91
04-36-72	200	92	91	91	91
04-37-72	200	92	91	91	91
04-38-72	200	92	91	91	91
04-39-72	200	92	91	91	91
04-40-72	200	92	91	91	91
04-41-72	200	92	91	91	91
04-42-72	200	92	91	91	91
04-43-72	200	92	91	91	91
04-44-72	200	92	91	91	91
04-45-72	200	92	91	91	91
04-46-72	200	92	91	91	91
04-47-72	200	92	91	91	91
04-48-72	200	92	91	91	91
04-49-72	200	92	91	91	91
04-50-72	200	92	91	91	91
04-51-72	200	92	91	91	91
04-52-72	200	92	91	91	91
04-53-72	200	92	91	91	91
04-54-72	200	92	91	91	91
04-55-72	200	92	91	91	91
04-56-72	200	92	91	91	91
04-57-72	200	92	91	91	91
04-58-72	200	92	91	91	91
04-59-72	200	92	91	91	91
04-60-72	200	92	91	91	91
04-61-72	200	92	91	91	91
04-62-72	200	92	91	91	91
04-63-72	200	92	91	91	91
04-64-72	200	92	91	91	91
04-65-72	200	92	91	91	91
04-66-72	200	92	91	91	91
04-67-72	200	92	91	91	91
04-68-72	200	92	91	91	91
04-69-72	200	92	91	91	91
04-70-72	200	92	91	91	91
04-71-72	200	92	91	91	91
04-72-72	200	92	91	91	91
04-73-72	200	92	91	91	91
04-74-72	200	92	91	91	91
04-75-72	200	92	91	91	91
04-76-72	200	92	91	91	91
04-77-72	200	92	91	91	91
04-78-72	200	92	91	91	91
04-79-72	200	92	91	91	91
04-80-72	200	92	91	91	91
04-81-72	200	92	91	91	91
04-82-72	200	92	91	91	91
04-83-72	200	92	91	91	91
04-84-72	200	92	91	91	91
04-85-72	200	92	91	91	91
04-86-72	200	92	91	91	91
04-87-72	200	92	91	91	91
04-88-72	200	92	91	91	91
04-89-72	200	92	91	91	91
04-90-72	200	92	91	91	91
04-91-72	200	92	91	91	91
04-92-72	200	92	91	91	91
04-93-72	200	92	91	91	91
04-94-72	200	92	91	91	91
04-95-72	200	92	91	91	91
04-96-72	200	92	91	91	91
04-97-72	200	92	91	91	91
04-98-72	200	92	91	91	91
04-99-72	200	92	91	91	91
04-10-73	200	92	91	91	91

UNITED GROWTH FUND

U.S. INVESTMENT SERVICES

هكذا آمن الأهل

[illegible]

	\$1,000	High	Low	Less	Cost
04-04-72	206	91	90	91	91
04-05-72	206	92	91	91	91
04-06-72	206	92	91	91	91
04-07-72	206	92	91	91	91
04-08-72	206	92	91	91	91
04-09-72	206	92	91	91	91
04-10-72	206	92	91	91	91
04-11-72	206	92	91	91	91
04-12-72	206	92	91	91	91
04-13-72	206	92	91	91	91
04-14-72	206	92	91	91	91
04-15-72	206	92	91	91	91
04-16-72	206	92	91	91	91
04-17-72	206	92	91	91	91
04-18-72	206	92	91	91	91
04-19-72	206	92	91	91	91
04-20-72	206	92	91	91	91
04-21-72	206	92	91	91	91
04-22-72	206	92	91	91	91
04-23-72	206	92	91	91	91
04-24-72	206	92	91	91	91
04-25-72	206	92	91	91	91
04-26-72	206	92	91	91	91
04-27-72	206	92	91	91	91
04-28-72	206	92	91	91	91
04-29-72	206	92	91	91	91
04-30-72	206	92	91	91	91
04-31-72	206	92	91	91	91
04-32-72	206	92	91	91	91
04-33-72	206	92	91	91	91
04-34-72	206	92	91	91	91
04-35-72	206	92	91	91	91
04-36-72	206	92	91	91	91
04-37-72	206	92	91	91	91
04-38-72	206	92	91	91	91
04-39-72	206	92	91	91	91
04-40-72	206	92	91	91	91
04-41-72	206	92	91	91	91
04-42-72	206	92	91	91	91
04-43-72	206	92	91	91	91
04-44-72	206	92	91	91	91
04-45-72	206	92	91	91	91
04-46-72	206	92	91	91	91
04-47-72	206	92	91	91	91
04-48-72	206	92	91	91	91
04-49-72	206	92	91	91	91
04-50-72	206	92	91	91	91
04-51-72	206	92	91	91	91
04-52-72	206	92	91	91	91
04-53-72	206	92	91	91	91
04-54-72	206	92	91	91	91
04-55-72	206	92	91	91	91
04-56-72	206	92	91	91	91
04-57-72	206	92	91	91	91
04-58-72	206	92	91	91	91
04-59-72	206	92	91	91	91
04-60-72	206	92	91	91	91
04-61-72	206	92	91	91	91
04-62-72	206	92	91	91	91
04-63-72	206	92	91	91	91
04-64-72	206	92	91	91	91
04-65-72	206	92	91	91	91
04-66-72	206	92	91	91	91
04-67-72	206	92	91	91	91
04-68-72	206	92	91	91	91
04-69-72	206	92	91	91	91
04-70-72	206	92	91	91	91
04-71-72	206	92	91	91	91
04-72-72	206	92	91	91	91
04-73-72	206	92	91	91	91
04-74-72	206	92	91	91	91
04-75-72	206	92	91	91	91
04-76-72	206	92	91	91	91
04-77-72	206	92	91	91	91
04-78-72	206	92	91	91	91
04-79-72	206	92	91	91	91
04-80-72	206	92	91	91	91
04-81-72	206	92	91	91	91
04-82-72	206	92	91	91	91
04-83-72	206	92	91	91	91
04-84-72	206	92	91	91	91
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04-87-72	206	92	91	91	91
04-88-72	206	92	91	91	91
04-89-72	206	92	91	91	91
04-90-72	206	92	91	91	91
04-91-72	206	92	91	91	91
04-92-72	206	92	91	91	91
04-93-72	206	92	91	91	91
04-94-72	206	92	91	91	91
04-95-72	206	92	91	91	91
04-96-72	206	92	91	91	91
04-97-72	206	92	91	91	91
04-98-72	206	92	91	91	91
04-99-72	206	92	91	91	91
04-10-73	206	92	91	91	91

Austr m51677	1	73	93	
Austr m51678	1	88 ¹	93	31 ²
Austr m51679	2	73	79	
Austr m51680	3	73	77	+
Austr m51681	1	73	71	+
Australia 5262	4	71	71	
Australia 5263	1	73	71	
Australia 5264	7	72 ²	93	+
Austr m51675	7	107	167	167
Belgm m51676	8	92 ²	97 ²	97 ²
Belgm m51677	1	92	97	97
Chile 385	9	43 ²	85	85
Credf 385	9	40	85	85
Credf m51678	10	80	85	85
Finland 6276	10	85	87	87
Finland 6277	10	80	85	85
Finland 6278	10	78 ²	87	87
TaiCom 357	7	88	86	86
Itali 357	7	88	86	86
Itali Rep m51677	17	92	97	97
Jap m51675	2	92 ²	93	93
Jap m51676	2	92 ²	93	93
Jap m51677	5	93	93	93
Jap m51678	3	93 ²	94	94
Jap m51679	3	93 ²	94	94
Norw m51675	2	73 ²	74	74
Norw m51676	45	85	85	85
Norw m51677	45	85	85	85
Pol m51675	1	77	77	77
Pol m51676	1	71 ²	74	74
Sloven m51677	7	94 ²	98 ²	98
Urus m51675	8	91	96	97
Warsaw 3584	2	8		

v=In bankruptcy or receiver's
 being reorganized under the Bankruptcy
 Code; a=Abandoned; C=Certified
 as lost; D=Debt in liquidation;
 C=Creditor's claim; N=Non-
 claim; Neg=Negotiable; v=Volum
 no=Next day delivery; sw=Ex-wa
 r=Export; t=Tax; t=Tax; t=Tax
 equalization tax.

BANK STOCK QUOTATIONS
Closing prices of the week's trading

Mid	Asket		Mid	Asket	Mid	Asket
30	31	1st NB Maryl	27	28	NorthT/Chicago	8
32	57	1st NB Persch	44	86	PittsNackT/Edm	57
56	61	1st NB Persch	44	86	PittsNackT/Edm	57
61	66	1st NB Persch	44	86	PittsNackT/Edm	57
66	71	1st NB Persch	44	86	PittsNackT/Edm	57
71	76	1st NB Persch	44	86	PittsNackT/Edm	57
76	81	1st NB Persch	44	86	PittsNackT/Edm	57
81	86	1st NB Persch	44	86	PittsNackT/Edm	57
86	91	1st NB Persch	44	86	PittsNackT/Edm	57
91	96	1st NB Persch	44	86	PittsNackT/Edm	57
96	101	1st NB Persch	44	86	PittsNackT/Edm	57
101	106	1st NB Persch	44	86	PittsNackT/Edm	57
106	111	1st NB Persch	44	86	PittsNackT/Edm	57
111	116	1st NB Persch	44	86	PittsNackT/Edm	57
116	121	1st NB Persch	44	86	PittsNackT/Edm	57
121	126	1st NB Persch	44	86	PittsNackT/Edm	57
126	131	1st NB Persch	44	86	PittsNackT/Edm	57
131	136	1st NB Persch	44	86	PittsNackT/Edm	57
136	141	1st NB Persch	44	86	PittsNackT/Edm	57
141	146	1st NB Persch	44	86	PittsNackT/Edm	57
146	151	1st NB Persch	44	86	PittsNackT/Edm	57
151	156	1st NB Persch	44	86	PittsNackT/Edm	57
156	161	1st NB Persch	44	86	PittsNackT/Edm	57
161	166	1st NB Persch	44	86	PittsNackT/Edm	57
166	171	1st NB Persch	44	86	PittsNackT/Edm	57
171	176	1st NB Persch	44	86	PittsNackT/Edm	57
176	181	1st NB Persch	44	86	PittsNackT/Edm	57
181	186	1st NB Persch	44	86	PittsNackT/Edm	57
186	191	1st NB Persch	44	86	PittsNackT/Edm	57
191	196	1st NB Persch	44	86	PittsNackT/Edm	57
196	201	1st NB Persch	44	86	PittsNackT/Edm	57
201	206	1st NB Persch	44	86	PittsNackT/Edm	57
206	211	1st NB Persch	44	86	PittsNackT/Edm	57
211	216	1st NB Persch	44	86	PittsNackT/Edm	57
216	221	1st NB Persch	44	86	PittsNackT/Edm	57
221	226	1st NB Persch	44	86	PittsNackT/Edm	57
226	231	1st NB Persch	44	86	PittsNackT/Edm	57
231	236	1st NB Persch	44	86	PittsNackT/Edm	57
236	241	1st NB Persch	44	86	PittsNackT/Edm	57
241	246	1st NB Persch	44	86	PittsNackT/Edm	57
246	251	1st NB Persch	44	86	PittsNackT/Edm	57
251	256	1st NB Persch	44	86	PittsNackT/Edm	57
256	261	1st NB Persch	44	86	PittsNackT/Edm	57
261	266	1st NB Persch	44	86	PittsNackT/Edm	57
266	271	1st NB Persch	44	86	PittsNackT/Edm	57
271	276	1st NB Persch	44	86	PittsNackT/Edm	57
276	281	1st NB Persch	44	86	PittsNackT/Edm	57
281	286	1st NB Persch	44	86	PittsNackT/Edm	57
286	291	1st NB Persch	44	86	PittsNackT/Edm	57
291	296	1st NB Persch	44	86	PittsNackT/Edm	57
296	301	1st NB Persch	44	86	PittsNackT/Edm	57
301	306	1st NB Persch	44	86	PittsNackT/Edm	57
306	311	1st NB Persch	44	86	PittsNackT/Edm	57
311	316	1st NB Persch	44	86	PittsNackT/Edm	57
316	321	1st NB Persch	44	86	PittsNackT/Edm	57
321	326	1st NB Persch	44	86	PittsNackT/Edm	57
326	331	1st NB Persch	44	86	PittsNackT/Edm	57
331	336	1st NB Persch	44	86	PittsNackT/Edm	57
336	341	1st NB Persch	44	86	PittsNackT/Edm	57
341	346	1st NB Persch	44	86	PittsNackT/Edm	57
346	351	1st NB Persch	44	86	PittsNackT/Edm	57
351	356	1st NB Persch	44	86	PittsNackT/Edm	57

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Cornfeld Opens Proxy War For Control of IOS Empire

(Continued from Page 1)
sion yesterday evening, announced the deal with an overseas subsidiary of International Controls at the same time it rejected Mr. Cornfeld's comeback package and demands to be reinstated as chairman.

Mr. Cornfeld said the loan constituted a virtual veto over company operations until repayment and thus represented a "very dangerous kind of contract for any company to subject itself to."

With half a dozen pretty girls in attendance, Mr. Cornfeld exuded optimism as he explained that he had all but won victory at the special shareholders meeting. He is entitled to call under the laws of Canada where the IOS parent firm is incorporated.

Claiming 22 million of the 44 outstanding preferred shares already in hand "and stock coming in from all parts of the world," Mr. Cornfeld has more than 10 percent of the shares needed to call the meeting which must take place within three months.

He must command two thirds of preferred shares represented at a special meeting to unseat the present board. He claimed he already had achieved this goal since only 33 million shares were voted at the annual general meeting in Toronto which ousted him as a director last June 30.

The key to his strategy is the word "irrevocable" which he uses to describe the proxies he now holds.

In a legal nicely he has attached an option of purchase to the shares and obtained their voting rights in binding fashion for a one-year period. Disgruntled shareholders, many of them veteran salesmen unimpressed by the present management's lackluster performance, ceded their shares against nominal payment Mr. Cornfeld made with "crisp ten-dollar bills."

The beauty of the scheme is that Mr. Cornfeld apparently has destroyed the management's ability to win over shareholders to back Sir Eric Wyndham White, the beleaguered company chairman.

Moreover, Mr. Cornfeld intimated that if for any reason

he was not able to muster the necessary two thirds at the special meeting, he would move to have the Toronto general meeting declared illegal.

He said he considered the IOS proxy statement issued before that meeting "fraudulent" because it listed him as chairman and chief executive officer and concluded that "the present board has usurped its authority." He was deposed from both those offices in May.

Mr. Cornfeld, lounging against the fireplace of the home which Napoleon built for Josephine, said his war with management was "less destructive than letting them remain and do what they are doing."

In three months in power the new board of directors, he charged, had "brought in no new person to assist with management, no increase or change in product and sales have declined 75 percent."

"I am not prepared to stand by and let this kind of situation continue," he said. He said he had made every effort to avoid the open fight but jokingly noted that even if he had promised to produce "Robert McNamara as the next (IOS) chief executive and a hundred million dollars credit line, they weren't going to give up an inch of their power."

S. African Airline Denies Any Bias

NEW YORK, Aug. 9 (UPI).—South African Airways is suing in Manhattan Supreme Court for dismissal of state charges that the airline discriminates against American Negroes seeking to travel to South Africa.

The airline filed the suit Friday after the New York State Division of Human Rights scheduled for Sept. 28 a public hearing into charges brought by the state attorney general last December. The hearing would cause South African Airways "great and irreparable injury," the suit said, due to "adverse publicity which will damage SAA's reputation and good will."

The state complaint against the airline claims that SAA maintains a policy of racial discrimination in the granting and withholding of visas and that it has refused to fly Negroes to South Africa. But SAA says it "is in no way responsible for the processing or handling of visa applications."

Court Rejects Hoffa Appeal

CHICAGO, Aug. 9 (UPI).—The U.S. Court of Appeals has upheld the conviction of James R. Hoffa, president of the International Brotherhood of Teamsters, for mail and wire fraud, denying his third appeal in the case.

The three-judge court ruled last week that information obtained by the government through wiretapping did not play a part in the conviction. The decision affirmed the finding of the U.S. District Court in the case, which was appealed on remand from the Supreme Court.

Hoffa, 57, was convicted of 27 counts of violating mail and wire fraud statutes and one count of conspiracy to commit mail and wire fraud in 1963. He was sentenced to five years in prison in 1968. He also has been convicted of fraud conspiracy to commit fraud and jury tampering with total prison sentences of 18 years.

Forest Fire Spreads North of Marseilles

MARSEILLES, Aug. 9 (Reuters).—Firemen halted a fierce forest blaze 20 yards from a hotel in the Forest of Rognac, north of here, today as fire, fanned by a strong Mistral wind, spread on several fronts in the forest, threatening houses and delaying two passenger trains on the main Paris-Marseilles line for 20 minutes.



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Output Rise by Labor Spurs Optimism in U.S.

(Continued from Page 9)

J. Savinier, professor of economics at Harvard College and one-time member of the Eisenhower Council of Economic Advisers, finds no cause whatsoever for optimism. In a recent appearance before the Joint Economic Committee of Congress, he testified to "a kind of wage explosion occurring all over the industrialized world."

The debate over productivity and its capacity to sustain increases in wages and a recovery in profits gains significance because of the expiration of the United Automobile Workers contracts with the Big Three automobile companies Sept. 14. There is still no indication which company will be the strike target. Nor is there any clear indication of what the union will demand.

Ford's Price Increase

Ford, meanwhile, signaled its view that whatever wage settlement was agreed upon would require a generous contribution from the automobile-buying public. It did this by increasing advance billing prices 6 percent on the Maverick and 5 percent on other models. This indicated an average retail price increase of \$150 a car against \$127 last year.

Earlier in the week, Chrysler suggested that in its opinion a 5 percent price increase would be about right. It did so by tentatively raising price quotations by that amount on new-model trucks. General Motors, which must second or reject the action by its two smaller competitors, is still pondering the matter.

Other recent settlements produce little optimism that the

automobile industry can escape a large wage settlement. On the other hand, except for defense producers, the automobile industry has been the hardest hit of all industries in the current downturn. Moreover, imports continue to grab a bigger slice of the American market. In July, for instance, imported car sales climbed to a record 118,000 units, up almost one-quarter from the year before. The monthly increase, the third in a row, brought foreign producers' share of the market to 15.6 percent, up from 12.5 percent a year earlier.

Under such circumstances, the industry may decide to have it out now with its workers rather than risk further attrition.

Bonds and the Big Board

Bonds were a mixed affair. The Treasury's refunding was well received, state and local government obligations were in some demand, but corporate bonds generally went begging.

The stock market did nothing last week—until the final hours Friday. Then, for a short time, it came to life in response to the news of a 90-day ceasefire in the Middle East. Trading was heavy during the upsurge and the exchange's tape lagged behind transactions for a time.

The activity quickly subsided, however, and trading settled back into the doldrums that had characterized earlier sessions. Prices ended lower in the slowest week in almost two months.

The Dow Jones industrial average ended the week at 725.70, off 8.42. The New York Stock Exchange index was off 8.46 at 41.97. Volume of 40,571-

870 shares compared with 51,185,810 the week before.

All five of the most actively traded issues finished lower this week. Computer issues were among the stocks hardest hit.

The sale of several blocks of Computer Sciences pushed the issue into the most active list as it slipped 1/2 to 6 5/8.

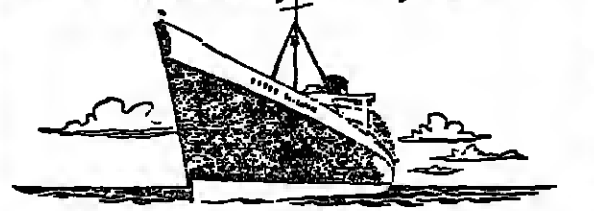
Continued profit-taking in McDonald Corp. pushed the stock lower by 3 1/8 to 33 1/8. University Computing was another computer issue that was

hard hit as it plunged 4 1/2 to 35 5/8.

American Smelting slipped into fourth place on volume of 455,400 shares. A block of more than 144,000 shares made it the most active issue on Friday. It finished the week with a loss of 1 3/8 at 26 7/8.

Fifth place was held by Sperry Rand as it slipped 2 to 21 on turnover of 420,100 shares. One broker said that the stock followed the pattern of the computer industry.

Notice of Public Auction Sale in the Bankruptcy Arrangement Proceedings of THE QUEEN, LTD., Debtor



"THE ELIZABETH," FORMERLY "THE QUEEN ELIZABETH" of the Cunard Line, now berthed at Port Everglades, Florida, will be sold at public auction free and clear of all liens and encumbrances beginning on Wednesday, September 9th, 1970 at 11 A.M. (D.S.T.) and continuing thereafter on Thursday, September 10th, 1970 at 10 A.M. (D.S.T.) in the Continental Ballroom of the Galt Ocean Mile Hotel, Fort Lauderdale, Florida.

The sale includes all of the gear, fittings, museum objects of art, fine furniture, all of the ship, hotel and restaurant equipment. There will also be sold a parcel of real estate on the Intracoastal Waterway, as well as the right, title and interest, if any, of the Debtor in certain land leases, with respect to which assignments are subject to the Lessors' consent.

The "Elizabeth" will first be offered in bulk complete with all her contents as an entirety—then the hull, gear and fittings as a bulk lot and then the gear and fittings separately and all other contents in various bulk and piecemeal lots. Sale subject to the confirmation of the Court.

Inspection commencing on Wednesday, September 2, 1970 and prior thereto by appointment.

Terms: 25% deposit in cash or certified check of time of purchase; balance before removal.

BY ORDER OF THE HONORABLE HAROLD K. WOOD, Judge of the United States District Court for the Eastern District of Pennsylvania in the Matter of THE QUEEN, LTD., Debtor, in Proceedings for an Arrangement Under Chapter XI of the Bankruptcy Act, Cause No. 70-251

Catalogues, detailed information and inspection appointments may be obtained from any of the undersigned.

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RoyWest

Market Averages

Week Ended Aug. 8, 1970

Dow Jones

High 734.87 Low 714.88 Last 725.70

30 Ind. 131.74 127.22 128.22

15 Util. 105.51 102.76 104.96

85 Comb. 220.55 224.46 227.94

Standard & Poor's

500 Stocks 76.24 76.12 77.28

Week Ended Aug. 8, 1970

Saxon Ind. 749,300 20% 15% 4%

Meta Prod. 495,800 7% 4% 3%

Equity Fnd. 229,200 21% 18% 1%

Carver Ac. 227,100 9% 6% 1%

Inst. Sys. 208,300 6% 4% 4%

Volume: 10,418,888 shares.

Year to date: 504,837,827 shares.

Issued traded in: 1,126.

Advances: 345; declines: 634; unchanged: 181.

New 1970 highs: 14; lows: 69.

AFCA

watch it go

PEANUTS
R.C.
EIL
ABNER
BEE
TLE
BAILEY
MISS
PEACH
BUZ
SAWYER
WIZARD
of
ID
REX
MORGAN
M.D.
POGO
MIP
KIRBY

PEANUTS

HERE I AM RETURNING FROM HAVING HAD LUNCH WITH THREE AIRLINE STEWARDESSES.

WE HAD A GREAT LUNCH... I ENTERTAINED THEM WITH STORIES OF MY WORLD WART EXPERIENCES.

WOODSTOCK IS MAD BECAUSE HE DIDN'T GET TO GO ALONG.

AIRLINE STEWARDESSES ARE NOT INTERESTED IN SOMEONE WHO FLIES UPSIDE DOWN!

R.C.

CRASH!

ALL RIGHT, WHO LEFT THE STUFFED OWL IN THE DRIVEWAY?

ARE YOU CRAZY, JAKE? WE DON'T OWN A STUFFED OWL.

MOTHERRRR.

EIL

STOP!!—NOBODY'S NOSE NEVAH HAD POWER 'NUFF TO MAKE IT TO THE SHONK WORKS!!

LOVE'LL GIVE ME TH' POWER!!

THAT'S LOTS O' POWER IN LOVE, BUT NOT, SAD TO SAY, AS MUCH AS IN SHONKS!!

SO GET READY TO KETCH HER, CHILE, WHEN SHE COMES A-TUMBLIN' DOWN!!

BEE

YOU'LL NEVER GET IT, BEEBLE, NEVER!!

POO ON YOU!

I'M GLAD HE'S STILL BREATHING, THOSE WOULD HAVE BEEN LOUSY LAST WORDS.

BAILEY

MARCIA MASON'S KAMP KELLY. LOAN CO. STRICTLY CONFIDENTIAL. ABSOLUTELY NO QUESTIONS ASKED.

MISS

THE WATCHMAN PASSED OUT?

SO IN WE GO AGAIN.

IT'S ALL LEGAL, IZZ. IT'S A COMPANY SAFE AND THE PRESIDENT OF THE COMPANY TOLD US TO OPEN IT AND GET CRAWLEY'S TIPS.

TWEET TWEET TWEET

SHE I GOTTA LISTEN FOR THE TUMBLER DROPPIN'.

SUPPENSE!

BUZ

YAKKIT, YAKKIT YAK YAK YAKKIT YAK YAK

AND FURTHER MORE BLAH BLAH BLAH BLAH BLAH BLAH BLAH BLAH BLAH

I THINK SHE SHEARED A FIN.

SAWYER

REX, YOU MUSTN'T GET DISCOURAGED! I KNOW THAT THINGS WILL WORK OUT FINE FOR YOU!

THAT SHOULD MAKE YOU FEEL BETTER, DOCTOR! YOU JUST GOT THE WORD FROM DR. GALE!

I DIDN'T MEAN IT THAT WAY!

INCIDENTALLY, I SAW SIXTEEN OF YOUR PATIENTS TODAY—AND I HOPE YOU'LL HAVE SOME LEFT WHEN YOU RETURN! ACCORDING TO YOUR NURSE, I'M ALIENATING ABOUT SEVENTY-FIVE PERCENT OF THEM!

WIZARD

THAT ALBERT! TALKIN' BOLT WHATEVER HE DO BUT THRO' HIS SEEGAR INTO THE LEMONADE!

ALBERT! I DON'T HEAR YOU MAKE ANY SPEECH OF PUBLIC APOLOGY—

WELL, I'D DO ANY DUTY—

YOUR DUTY'S UNUSUAL!

I RESCUED THE SEEGAR AND SWALLOWED IT.

COORR!

THEN I DRINK ALL THE LEMONADE AND I WAS SICK! IT WAS A KIND OF LEMONADE THAT COULD OF USED TWO OR THREE SEEGARS.

of

FAMELA FORBES FINDS A STRANGE SOUVENIR.

SO AN OLD REVOLVER WAS ONE OF GREAT-GRANDFATHER'S HIDDEN KEEPSAKES. I WONDER WHY?

ANCIENT CLOTHING AND FADED PHOTOGRAPHS, THAT'S ALL. OH, WHAT'S THIS? LOOKS LIKE A SORT OF DAILY JOURNAL.

AT THE LOCAL RENDEZVOUS...

HEY, HEAR THE NEWS? A GOOD-LOOKING BABE IS SPENDING THE NIGHT ALONE UP AT THE OLD FORBES PLACE!

SHE MUST BE A KOOK, LET'S SCARE HER WIG OFF.

BLONDIE

DASWOOD, MAY I HAVE A MINK COAT THIS WINTER?

I'LL BET YOU WOULDN'T LOOK ME STRAIGHT IN THE EYE AND SAY THAT!

DASWOOD, MAY I HAVE A MINK COAT THIS WINTER?

YOU CALL THAT LOOKING ME STRAIGHT IN THE EYE?

BRIDGE

By Alan Truscott

Gloomy philosophers who expatiate on the futility of life and the frequency with which great efforts are made to no purpose could find numerous examples in tournament bridge play. The diagrammed deal illustrates this theme.

North and South were using the Precision System, so South could have bid two clubs, showing an opening bid with a long club suit, but chose to pass, influenced by the unfavorable vulnerability and discounting the value of the singleton spade jack.

South expected to enter the bidding at a later stage, but he did not anticipate doing so at the six-level. East and West took advantage of the vulnerability, crowding the auction with a pre-emptive three-spade bid and a raise to four spades over North's take-out double.

South's jump to six clubs was well judged. The slam prospects seemed good, and a bid of five would have been cowardly. The alternative of bidding five spades, a cue-bid, would have led to the same result, but South would have been left guessing if North, with a different holding, had then bid six diamonds.

As it was, South knew that North would try a red suit if he was short in clubs; The failure to open two or three clubs originally had limited South's length and strength in that suit.

West led the spade six, which was won by dummy's ace. The club ace was cashed, revealing West's void.

The South cards were held by Stan Turecki, formerly one of the top players in South Africa and now a New York resident. He saw that he could make the contract easily if West held the diamond king, and therefore tried to provide against the possibility that East held that card.

A low heart was led from dummy, and East's ten was taken by the ace. Dummy was then led a second heart. When the queen came up, South allowed East to win, a play that guaranteed the slam unless the queen was a false card.

NORTH
♠ A5
♥ 8653
♦ AQ
♣ AQ962

WEST
♠ Q86432
♥ J92
♦ J84
♣ —

EAST
♠ K107
♥ Q10
♦ K10953
♣ 874

SOUTH (D)
♠ J
♥ AK74
♦ 762
♣ KJ1053

North and South were vulnerable. The bidding:
South West North East
Pass 3 ♣ Dbl. 4 ♣
6 ♣ Pass Pass Pass
West led the spade six.

Solution to Friday's Puzzle

SHEILA	STATE	MADE
KERIS	HONOR	ANNO
YANKEE	ENTIRE	NAVE
SLAVE	SHOOTER	
NOTES	ILL	
SPRINGS	RADIO	REITER
LAKE	CRITICS	HAP
PIR	LIBERT	SPCA
SCOR	ED	ETERNITY
ORD	DORIA	
ALASKAN	RECAPS	
DIRTY	NEWYORK	WENT
CHATTER	BEING	BLIND
NEAR	ETNAIS	DIAM

DENNIS THE MENACE

IF THEY EVER GIVE MALE NAMES TO HURRICANES, I HAVE THE PERFECT ONE FOR 'D'.

JUMBLE—that scrambled word game

Unscramble these four Jumbles, one letter to each square, to form four ordinary words.

DYSAN

WADAR

BOSULE

FROGLE

Now arrange the circled letters to form the surprise answer, as suggested by the above cartoon.

Print the SURPRISE ANSWER here

HOW SHE SOUNDED WHEN SHE TRIED TO SING HIGH C.

BOOKS

THE OXFORD COMPANION TO ART
Harold Osborne, Ed. Oxford University Press, 1277 pp.
Reviewed by Hilton Kramer

NEXT month the Oxford University Press will publish the latest in its comprehensive "Companion" reference books—"The Oxford Companion to Art" (1970). Edited by Harold Osborne, this volume of 1277 pages is superbly designed in the classic typographic style that is familiar to us from so many handsomely produced Oxford reference works. It is also, considering its size, remarkably compact and easy to handle. As an object, it commands respect.

The three-column "list of contributors" also commands respect, for it includes such luminaries of the art historical community as R.H. Gombrich, Michael Kitson and Seymour Chwast. A cursory glance at this list is enough to promise a certain intellectual quality in the text, and quality of a kind may, for all I know, be found somewhere in this compendious survey. I cannot pretend to have read the book through, from cover to cover. But I have been going through all the entries dealing with the art of the 20th century, and I must report—unhappily, alas—that as a reference work dealing with the history of modern art, the book turns out to be an intellectual farce.

In the interests of honest packaging, it should first of all have been called "The British Companion to Art," for it displays a prejudice in favor of even the most minor accomplishments of modern British art that is so deeply ingrained that the word "parochial" is hardly adequate to describe it. Thus, a minor British painter like Mark Gertler is treated to a 26-line entry while poor Miró, who has never been as good as Gertler, is given only 25 lines. For that matter, our own Thomas Eakins is given only 27. And while Aubrey Beardsley and Eric Gill are accorded two illustrations each, neither Picasso nor Cézanne is deemed worthy of any.

This British emphasis is unabated throughout. Barbara Hepworth, for example, is regarded as a major figure, with an entry of 47 lines, while David Smith is more or less dismissed in 21. On art, put down in a mere 6 1/2 lines of copy, is nonetheless embellished with an illustration by Bridget Riley occupying more than half a page. Max Beckmann is given just about as much space as Max Beckmann.

The treatment of modern American art is particularly outrageous. I have already mentioned Bakins and Smith—two of the greatest artists this country ever produced but here reduced practically to nonentities. But at least they are better than Marsden Hartley, Arshile Gorky, Gaston Lachaise, Reuben Narkis and Elie Nadelman, who are omitted altogether. Somehow the space was found to include Andy Warhol, but not Hartley or Gorky or Lachaise.

You have to admit the omissions are audacious. The distortions that in from this myopic, if partial view of the modern movement are not limited to the American entries, however. They to be found in practically the texts dealing with no art.

Not all of the errors and distortions can be attributed to British prejudice, to be sure. Some are merely shoddy intellectual practice. The entry for Brancusi (77 compared with Hepworth's 100) is told: "In 1908-11 worked with Modigliani." In the entry for Modigliani, it is told that this artist "influenced by Brancusi."—reader—specifically design in the preface as a "neoclassical"—is left to solve mystery for himself. And is not the only mystery offered, Modigliani is said: "one of the greatest masters of his day," but the lacking British citizenship limited to 18 lines.

And by the way, the specialist reader for whom book has been produced better have a pretty good command of the French language he expects to understand long statements by Malraux, ed in the original, which c nates the entry for this important artist. I say "tant," but the "Oxford Companion" counts him approximately one-third less important than Picasso.

Shall I go on? Take the entry on "collage." We are told, collage is a "pictorial technique begun by cubist painters." Is true. We are then told "in collage the objects chosen for their value symbols evoking certain emotions, whereas in paper the interest is rather in form and texture." As for no separate entry for collage, we can only assume the cubist painters invented collage in order to invoke symbols rather than articulate a certain kind of form, which is just the opposite of the truth, wouldn't have thought it sible to create so much confusion about this relatively simple matter in so short a space, the author of this entry prove to be a virtuoso.

But enough, for despite the absurdities, "The Oxford Companion to Art" will go into the libraries, and for years come will be a source of confusion for unwary students looking for some quick information on modern art. For one who knows anything about the subject, the book will serve as a source of amusement in a way it lisher clearly never intended. Perhaps for information earlier periods, the "Companion" may prove to be a model of kind. I shall leave that others to judge.

CROSSWORD

By Will W.

ACROSS

1 Bedevil
10 Marose
14 Land
15 Gums Prefix
16 Hounds' leader
17 Stubbom
18 Some verse
20 Silvers
21 Craze
22 Utter
23 Writer Abbr.
24 Writer Patri
26 School org.
28 College game
30 Spiced grease dish
33 Sea bird
34 Leave out
37 Pester
39 Wild flower
43 French passage
44 Pianist Peter
45 Refrain part
46 Restraint
48 45 inches
50 Fish
51 Cigar
54 Military wear: Abbr.

56 Blackbirds' milieu
59 Collars
60 Saul's chief herdsman
62 Prospective also-ran
64 Flea bath
66 Hero
67 Sugar Suffix
68 Arsenal
69 Suffix for lone and win
70 Language: Abbr.
71 Snoopy for one

21 "Ye cannot serve God and—"
25 Market purch.
26 Pastoral staff
27 Fish
29 Cote sound
31 Toy animal
32 River of France
35 Native of Sull
36 Fates and Dex
38 Commoc Latin abbr.
40 Ross and Cos
41 Bed canopy
42 Route: Abbr.
47 Ball-park fast
49 Canyon in Colorado
52 Silly ooe
53 Stevens
55 Belief
56 Certain wear of boots
57 Preposition
58 Cheese
61 Miss
63 "Able was I—"
64 Little bit
65 Poet laureate of 1700's

DOWN

1 Experienced
2 Crooked
3 Specialty of Pythagoras
4 Texas A. & M. man
5 Bombards
6 Regular: Abbr.
7 Region of Africa
8 With
9 Range animals
10 Pronoun
11 Plays good golf
12 Section
13 Count on
18 Port of Rumania

مركز الامم المتحدة

Rookies See Lots of Action

Packers, Giants Exhibit a Tie

By George Vecsey

GREEN BAY, Wis., Aug. 9 (NYT).—The New York Giants last night accomplished something they could not manage last summer—they played an exhibition game without losing. They did not lose a 21-point lead to finish in a 31-31 tie with the Green Bay Packers, but after five straight losses last summer, last night's opening tie was definitely a sign of progress.

The game was even harder to analyze than most because of lack of practice by both squads. The experienced players had reported on Monday and Tuesday, following the three-week impasse between labor and management. So rookies played more than usual, the defenses looked uncoordinated at times, and probably not in full shape yet.

Still, it was an exciting night, complete with matching interceptions in the final half. The Giants could return to New York feeling that several of their new players had performed well.

Rich Merton, the new starting quarterback, caught two touchdowns. Jim Flegel, the top draft choice, ran 95 yards for a touchdown with one interception and later ran 13 yards with another. Pete Larson, a castoff running back, scored a touchdown.

But the Giants did lose two leads. The first was 10-0 before the Packers could even run from scrimmage. Fran Tarkenton threw a touchdown pass to Houston. Dick Kiehl recovered a fumble of the kickoff and Pete Gogolak kicked a 12-yard field goal.

The Packers came back when Bart Starr threw a 71-yard touchdown pass to Carroll Dale on third down and a yard to go. Then Matt Mason fumbled the Packers' kickoff and Booth Luster tied the score with a 38-yard field goal.

Tarkenton broke the tie with a 3-yard touchdown pass to Larson and with seconds remaining in the half, Flegel made his 95-yard interception and the Giants led 24-10 at the half.

Flegel started the second half with another interception and this time he could make only 13 yards. Then Baker connected on a 55-yard score to Houston. After Bobby Jeter of Green Bay gambled and cut in front of Houston on the 35.

The Packers started to come back, this time behind Don Horn, who threw a 13-yard scoring pass to Jack Clancy. Then, after Warren Buttrick, a Giant rookie, fumbled to big Mike McCoy, formerly of Notre Dame, Horn led a drive that ended with Donny Anderson running three yards for a touchdown.

The final touchdown came with 8:23 left to play after Kenny Parker of the Giants was called for interference on a wayward pass on third down. Dave Hampton burst over from the two-yard line and Luster kicked the extra point for the tie.

The Giants lost by a point in the opener here last year. So this is progress too.

In other NFL exhibition openers: **Jets 33, Bills 10**—BIRMINGHAM, Ala., Aug. 9 (NYT).—Even without Joe Namath, the New York Jets produced a 33-10 victory over the Buffalo Bills last night at Legion Field before a crowd of 48,012.

On the field, the game had been advertised as Joe vs. O.J., but only O.J. Simpson appeared. Namath remained in New York pondering his future.

In the absence of Namath, the Jets starting quarterback was 40-year-old Vito (Babe) Parrilli, who was followed by Al Woodall, a second-year player. Over the quarters, they combined to complete 15 of 23 passes for 242 yards and two touchdowns.

But the Jets were jolted by four major casualties, including Gerry Philbin, who incurred a dislocated right shoulder with only 52 seconds remaining. Surgery might be needed and he will miss at least three weeks.

The other injured players were Cliff McClean, a rookie running back; Gordon Wright, an offensive end and Cecil Leonard, a defensive back.

Chiefs 30, Lions 17—DETROIT, Aug. 9 (AP).—Kansas City scored three touchdowns on pass interceptions in the second half, two within a 38-second span, en route to a 30-17 victory over Detroit last night.

With the Chiefs leading 14-10 and 5:38 left in the game, Jerry Mays of Kansas City, picked off a Greg Landry pass and ran 33 yards for a touchdown. Thirty-eight seconds later, Emmitt Thomas scored another Landry toss and, sprinkled 42 yards for the touchdown.

Oakland 20, Raiders 17—BALTIMORE, Aug. 9 (AP).—Baltimore came from behind in the last period under the direction of veteran quarterback Earl Morrall and beat Oakland, 20-17, last night.

The 36-year-old Morrall passed for one touchdown, a 38-yard strike to Eddie Hinton, and set up another with a 29-yard completion to tight end Tom Mitchell.

Los Angeles 20, Browns 17—LOS ANGELES, Aug. 9 (AP).—Los Angeles, trailing by seven points, struck for nine in less than two minutes to close out the first half and rolled past Cleveland last night, 20-17, as the regular reserves and rookies shared the honors.

The preseason opener for the NFL rivals drew 71,559 in the annual Los Angeles Times charity game.

Saints 14, Vikings 13—CANTON, Ohio, Aug. 9 (AP).—Rookie safety Doug Wyant ran back a fumble recovery 50 yards with four seconds remaining and Tom Dempsey kicked a conversion to give New Orleans a 14-13 victory over Minnesota in a game played almost completely by rookies.

Dolphins 16, Steelers 10—JACKSONVILLE, Fla., Aug. 9 (AP).—Bob Griese's quick passing to a tight end set up a quick Miami touchdown last night and the Dolphins slugged out a 16-10 victory over Pittsburgh in the Gator Bowl.

As rain drenched the 13,407 fans, Griese made a brief appearance at the start of the game. He hit Howard Twilley for 22 yards, Merv Fleming for 13 and Twilley again for 10 to get Miami moving.

Bears 23, Oilers 13—HOUSTON, Aug. 9 (AP).—Oiler Turner returned a punt 66 yards for one touchdown and Bob Douglass passed 29 yards to Craig Boynton for another last night in leading Chicago to a 23-13 victory over Houston.

SAN DIEGO, Aug. 9 (AP).—Dallas defeated San Diego, 20-10, last night at San Diego Stadium. A crowd of 39,392 saw quarterback Craig Morton lead the Cowboys to a 10-3 half-time lead and quarterback Roger Staubach add ten points in the second half. John Hadl went all the way as San Diego's quarterback.

Bengals 27, Redskins 13—CINCINNATI, Aug. 9 (WP).—Cincinnati defeated Washington, 27-13, last night in the new Riverfront stadium before a crowd of 52,289.

Running back Larry Brown of Washington fumbled on the Redskins' 30-yard line in the first quarter and that was turned into a one-yard touchdown plunge by Cincinnati's Jess Phillips. Brown fumbled again in the third quarter and rookie cornerback Lamar Parham scooped up the ball and ran 55 yards for a score.

Running back Larry Brown of Washington fumbled on the Redskins' 30-yard line in the first quarter and that was turned into a one-yard touchdown plunge by Cincinnati's Jess Phillips. Brown fumbled again in the third quarter and rookie cornerback Lamar Parham scooped up the ball and ran 55 yards for a score.

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Asks 'Big Loan' From Team

Namath Needs Lending Hand



WHAT PROBLEMS?—Namath swings down New York's Lexington Avenue.

By Dave Anderson

BIRMINGHAM, Ala., Aug. 9 (NYT).—Joe Namath's return to the New York Jets will depend on the club granting his request for a "big loan" to resolve his financial problems. But even if the Jets' president, Philip J. Iselin, agrees to provide the money, will it repurchase the quarterback's competitive fire? Namath has stated that "I don't want to play football." Will a temporarily solvent financial situation really alter his thinking?

It might. With his mind clear of financial burdens, Namath could devote himself to being a quarterback, rather than a tycoon or an actor.

Or it might not. He has told friends that he wondered whether the Jets could regain the world championship with their difficult schedule, that includes games with the Oakland Raiders, Los Angeles Rams, Minnesota Vikings, Cleveland Browns and two with the Baltimore Colts. Namath's concern is that if his teammates perceive a doubt in the leader who "guaranteed" their Super Bowl victory, it would diminish the team's confidence.

It is incomprehensible to most people that Namath, the \$400,000 quarterback, is having money trouble. But his involvement with the "Mantle Men and Namath Girls" employment agency, the out-of-town Buchwalds III sisters, the Broadway Joe's fast-food stands, and an investment in his new East Side townhouse apparently have overextended his financial resources.

As for Namath's earning power, his ability as a quarterback is unquestioned. But his ability as a motion picture actor is undetermined.

In his first film, "Norwood," he had an innocuous walk-on role. His second, "C. C. Ryper & Co.," will premiere next week. His third, "The Last Rebel," an Italian-made Western, won't be released for several months. He has an offer to make another film in November, but that naturally would conflict with the Jets' season.

Meanwhile, his absence doesn't appear to have affected the Jets any more than his presence does.

Al Atkinson's surprise retirement, at which he criticized Namath's behavior and absence from the Oakland Raiders, was his own admirable philosophy. It probably shook Namath more than any of the other Jets, because the quarterback believed all his teammates liked him.

Some of his teammates tolerate him and always have. Most of them appear to have a manly affection for him, including those who don't agree with his life style.

Daily enough, many Jets are delighted not to have Namath available for the first few exhibition games.

"He could get hurt," says one of his admirers. "And he only needs two games to get ready, anyway."

McElhenny Inducted Into Hall—CANTON, Ohio, Aug. 9 (NYT).—His voice crackling with emotion, Hugh McElhenny said at his induction into the pro football Hall of Fame yesterday: "I want to pay tribute to the athletes that I played with for their second efforts which made my runs successful and to my opponents for all the mistakes they made to make me look good."

How could he have said it any better?

McElhenny, described by Lou Spadina, president of the San Francisco 49ers, as the greatest runner of all time; Tom Fears, Pete Pihos and Jack Christiansen were enshrined in the Hall of Fame yesterday, bringing to 66 the number of players inductees since this institution opened in 1963.

All four were contemporaries who played against one another in the early nineteen-fifties. McElhenny, star of the 49ers from 1952 to 1960, is now 41 years old and with an advertising agency in San Francisco.

Fears, 47, was a famous pass catcher for the Rams (1948-1956) and is the head coach of the New Orleans Saints.

Pihos, 47, was an all-around end for the Eagles (1947-1955) and is a vice-president of a home-improvement company in Richmond.

Christiansen, 41, a brilliant defensive back with the Lions (1951-1958), is an assistant coach at Stanford.

The program on the steps of the Hall of Fame was attended by 2,000 persons, many of whom had participated in the ceremony in the early nineteen-fifties. What was billed locally as "Pro Football's Greatest Weekend."

Cheney is proud of the Hall of Fame, which will soon have a \$600,000 addition to house more memorabilia. Attendance is up 20 percent and will top 100,000 this year.

One of the newest exhibits is on the Super Bowl. Listed prominently are the 46 writers who picked the Colts to beat the Jets before the 1969 Super Bowl, plus the six who had it the other way.

McElhenny Inducted Into Hall—CANTON, Ohio, Aug. 9 (NYT).—His voice crackling with emotion, Hugh McElhenny said at his induction into the pro football Hall of Fame yesterday: "I want to pay tribute to the athletes that I played with for their second efforts which made my runs successful and to my opponents for all the mistakes they made to make me look good."

How could he have said it any better?

McElhenny, described by Lou Spadina, president of the San Francisco 49ers, as the greatest runner of all time; Tom Fears, Pete Pihos and Jack Christiansen were enshrined in the Hall of Fame yesterday, bringing to 66 the number of players inductees since this institution opened in 1963.



ODD MAN OUT—Neither Detroit catcher Bill Freehan nor the umpire have knocked out the Yankees' Thurman Munson. Both men agreed Munson was out at the plate.

Laver Drop Shot Sets Down Drysdale

By Neil Amdur

BROOKLINE, Mass., Aug. 9 (NYT).—How can Rod Laver improve, you say? What more is left for the little red-haired rocket after two grand slams, over \$100,000 in money winnings, countless commercial endorsements?

Yesterday, in the semi-final round of the \$50,000 United States Professional Tennis Championships, the 31-year-old Australian demonstrated the supreme depth and versatility of his game. In a phenomenal string of service breaks that has become his trademark, Laver won 15 of the last 16 games from Cliff Drysdale to score a 6-3, 6-0, 6-1 victory. In winning, Laver gave one of the most graphic exhibitions of one of the game's most difficult strokes—the drop shot.

The second-seeded Laver can celebrate his 32nd birthday today by receiving his fifth straight title. He is the first to win the England Merchants National Bank. This one is worth \$12,000 and Laver's final-round opponent will be his keenest rival on the circuit, fourth-seeded Tony Roche, another Australian left-hander.

The 25-year-old Roche, a straight-set conqueror of Arthur Ashe, in the quarter-finals, struggled to beat a third Australian, 6-4, 6-3, 6-0. In the second semi-final match at the Longwood Cricket Club.

You have heard of the Laver speed, stamina, strength and top spin. You have watched him serve ace and smash overheads, punch volleys and push up lobs. But the drop shot has no power of its own. It is a delicate touch shot that must utilize the speed and diminish the pace of the oncoming ball.

Slicing a drop shot for a winner and you're a hero; stroke it too hard, or too soft, and you'll lose the point. Laver executed perfectly, time after time, sucking his South African rival to the net.

for passing shots, dinking it for placement. Cliff stood helplessly at the baseline.

"I really didn't know whether to come in or stay back," Drysdale said afterward. "Rod had superb touch."

"I enjoyed playing drop shots today—I had good feel," Laver said. "You get better as the match went on."

Laver was on the court only 77 minutes, compared to two hours for Roche, who played erratically in the first set, then settled down against his former Davis Cup teammate.

Roche lost to Laver in four sets at last year's final in the United States Open, a victory that gave him the first leg of his second grand slam. In their most recent match, the Irish Open, Tony triumphed easily in straight sets but Dublin is not Forest Hills or Longwood, and Laver has won 19 straight singles matches here since losing to Ken Rosewall in the 1965 final.

The most significant aspect of Roche's play during the entire week has been his left arm and shoulder for much of the last year. Tony served 11 aces yesterday.

Beard and Shaw Share First In Third Round of Firestone—By Lincoln A. Werden

AKRON, Ohio, Aug. 9 (NYT).—With a flash of phenomenal putting yesterday, Frank Beard tied Tom Shaw for the 54-hole lead in the \$150,000 American Golf Classic. Using only ten putts on the last hole, Beard won last year's leading money-winner on the tour, scored a 67 over the Firestone Country Club course for an aggregate of 204.

Shaw, who was a co-leader after 36 holes with George Archer, was around in 69, one under par, to equal Beard's total.

A clear, windless day found Tommy Aaron, the 1966 Canadian Open champion and the winner of the 1970 Atlanta Classic, getting the pace, until the 652-yard 16th hole where the green is guarded by a small pond. Playing his third shot around a tree at this par-5 monster, Aaron fumbled to clear the water, the ball tumbled in and Aaron finally holed out with a costly double-bogey 7.

Despite a birdie at the next hole, the Georgia professional finished with a 68 that dropped him into the 206 bracket with Archer. The latter was even par over the 7,180-yard course. "I'm just delighted," said the six-foot-six-inch former ranch hand from Gilroy, Calif.

"I've been under 280 for 72 holes once in seven tournaments here," Archer said. "It looks as though I have a chance to be near the top if I continue playing this well."

Bruce Crampton of Australia, who carried off the \$50,000 first prize in the Westchester Classic last Sunday, made a bid to close in on the leaders. But he started and ended with bogey 5's. "I just wasn't sharp enough," Crampton said after his 70 left him at 207 with Bob Stone.

Third-Round Leaders

Frank Beard 75-67-67-204
Tom Shaw 75-67-67-204
Tommy Aaron 69-68-69-206
George Archer 69-68-69-206
Bruce Crampton 72-72-72-216
Bob Stone 72-72-72-216
Ray Floyd 72-72-72-216
Dick Cresswell 72-72-72-216
Jack Nicklaus 72-72-72-216
Tommy Jacobs 72-72-72-216
Lon Grom 72-72-72-216
Pat Stryker 72-72-72-216
Bob Lunn 72-72-72-216
Dave Stockton 72-72-72-216
Charles Coe 72-72-72-216
Dale Douglass 72-72-72-216
Gene Littler 72-72-72-216
Pilot (Mark) Mayberry 72-72-72-216
Bobby Mitchell 72-72-72-216
K. Kagle 72-72-72-216
Bob Goehly 72-72-72-216
Gary Player 72-72-72-216
Bob Murray 72-72-72-216
Miller Barber 72-72-72-216
Bob Roberts 72-72-72-216
Dick Crawford 72-72-72-216
Benny Bianchi 72-72-72-216
Red Funke 72-72-72-216
Bob Dwyer 72-72-72-216
Bobby Nichols 72-72-72-216
Tom Weiskopf 72-72-72-216

forced in another run as Washington scored five runs on one hit and defeated Cleveland, 7-3, in the first game of a doubleheader.

Brewers 4, Royals 2—Gus Gil stole home with two out in the seventh inning to cap a two-run, two-out rally and send the Brewers to a 4-2 victory over Kansas City.

Angels 5, White Sox 8—Alex Johnson and Tom Egan, celebrated champions of two-week military stunts, hit home runs to lead California to a 5-0 victory over Chicago in the first game of a doubleheader.

Yankees 6, Orioles 4—Roy White, who had stroked a tying two-run single in the ninth inning, played a two-run homer in the 11th to give New York a 6-4 victory over Baltimore in the first game of a doubleheader.

Major League Standings

AMERICAN LEAGUE
Eastern Division
Baltimore 70 41 451 1
New York 69 41 451 1
Detroit 68 41 451 1
Boston 67 41 451 1
Cleveland 66 41 451 1
Washington 65 41 451 1
Western Division
Minnesota 64 41 451 1
California 63 41 451 1
Oakland 62 41 451 1
Chicago 61 41 451 1
Milwaukee 60 41 451 1

Friday's Games
Baltimore 70 41 451 1
New York 69 41 451 1
Detroit 68 41 451 1
Boston 67 41 451 1
Cleveland 66 41 451 1
Washington 65 41 451 1
Minnesota 64 41 451 1
California 63 41 451 1
Oakland 62 41 451 1
Chicago 61 41 451 1
Milwaukee 60 41 451 1

Saturday's Games
Baltimore 70 41 451 1
New York 69 41 451 1
Detroit 68 41 451 1
Boston 67 41 451 1
Cleveland 66 41 451 1
Washington 65 41 451 1
Minnesota 64 41 451 1
California 63 41 451 1
Oakland 62 41 451 1
Chicago 61 41 451 1
Milwaukee 60 41 451 1

Friday's Games
Baltimore 70 41 451 1
New York 69 41 451 1
Detroit 68 41 451 1
Boston 67 41 451 1
Cleveland 66 41 451 1
Washington 65 41 451 1
Minnesota 64 41 451 1
California 63 41 451 1
Oakland 62 41 451 1
Chicago 61 41 451 1
Milwaukee 60 41 451 1

Sunday

Saturday

U.S. Women Win Curtis Cup Golf Over British Isles—NEWTON, Mass., Aug. 9 (AP).—The United States women golfers won the Curtis Cup for the 15th time yesterday in the 16th biennial competition with the British Isles.

The Americans clinched the triumph when Jane Bantanchury, the top U.S. player, defeated Ann Irwin, 4 and 3, and Shelley Hamlin halved her singles match with Dinah Oxley of Britain.

Those two decisions gave the United States 9 1/2 of a possible 18 points with three singles to be completed.

The Americans had widened their lead with two victories in the morning scotch foursome matches and by halving a third match.

Despite the halving of the final foursome, the Americans held a commanding 8-4 lead with six singles matches to be played.

